

Oct. 20 '20

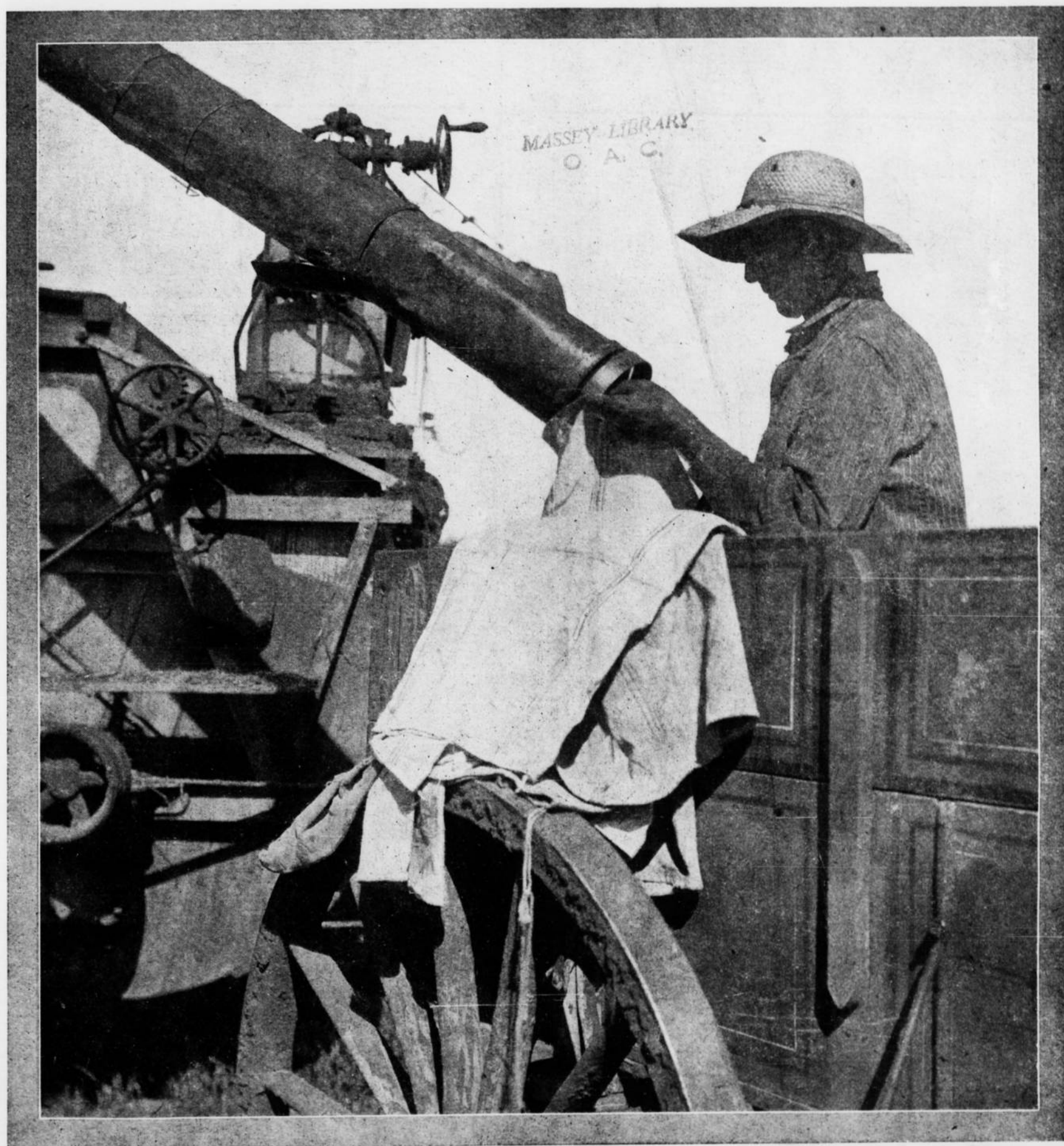
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

October 20, 1920

\$2.00 per Year



BAGGING THE YEAR'S RETURNS

—Photo by Jessup Studio

Circulation over 76,000 Weekly



Wholesome products of Nature
are combined in

Delicious and Refreshing

Coca-Cola
in bottles

In the field, on the table, for home folks or guest, it adds zest to living, quenches thirst, and is pure, clean, satisfying. A case (two dozen bottles) from your grocer or druggist is a source of never-failing satisfaction.



Seventeen Canadian factories are producing Coca-Cola, one division of the international service of refreshment which millions enjoy.

Demand the genuine by full name—nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA CO.
WINNIPEG

1X

Buy a bottle
or case

The Bank For The FARMER



The Bank of Toronto places farm production and crop financing among the first calls upon its resources.



A large number of the branches of this bank are situated in rural sections and in villages and towns which are supported by the farming community. We understand the farmer's requirements and are prepared to assist him.

When your crop is sold this Fall, deposit the proceeds with us and cheque against it. Money paid out of the pocket is hard to account for—a cheque is a receipt.

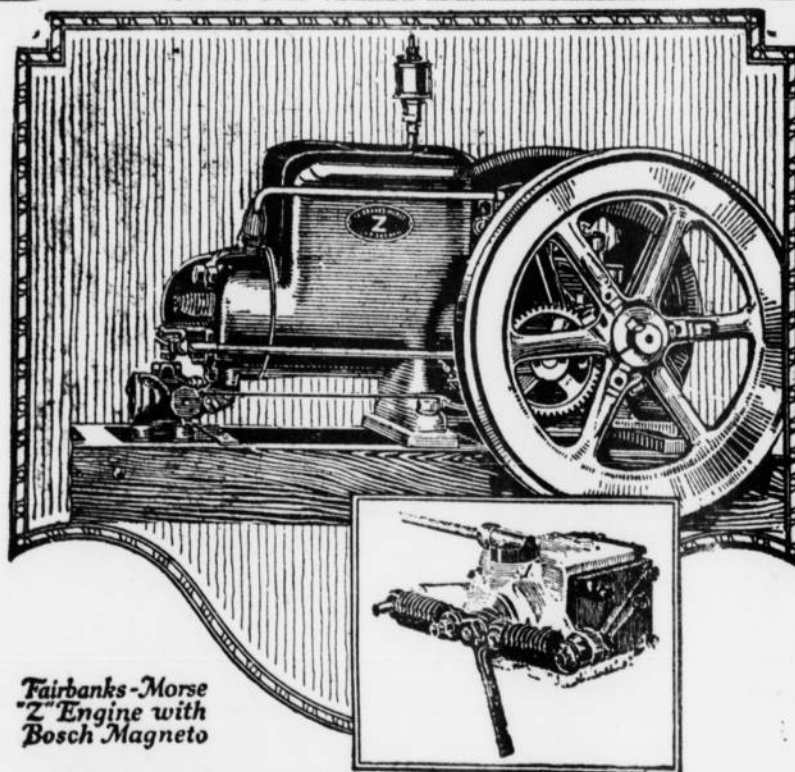
THE BANK OF TORONTO

Capital \$5,000,000

Reserves \$6,793,883

Safety Deposit Boxes to Rent

43



Fairbanks-Morse
"Z" Engine with
Bosch Magneto

Greater Engine Value

OVER 250,000 farmers bought the "Z" Engine. They know it is powerful, dependable, and practically fool-proof—truly a great engine. But now we announce the one addition which could possibly improve the "Z" performance—Bosch high-tension, oscillating magneto ignition. So let the "Z" dealer near you show you in detail this greater engine value. Every Bosch Service Station in Canada combines with "Z" dealers to give every farmer buyer a remarkably complete engine service.

The Canadian MADE IN TORONTO, CANADA, BY
Fairbanks-Morse
Co., Limited.

48

Halifax St. John Quebec Montreal Ottawa Toronto Hamilton
Windsor Winnipeg Saskatoon Calgary Vancouver Victoria

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada and throughout the British Empire is \$2.00 per year, except in Winnipeg city where, owing to the extra postage charged, the price is \$2.50 per year. United States and other foreign subscriptions are \$3.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. Special request is made that renewal subscriptions should be sent in promptly after receiving notice that the subscription has expired. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed. The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,
Editor and Manager.



Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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Vol. XIII.

October 20, 1920

No. 42

ADVERTISING RATES

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No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stocks, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

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Men's Suits

Made to Measure

LOOK AT THESE LOW PRICES

\$35 to \$70

Imagine—you can get a suit tailored to your individual measure from \$35-\$70, at a saving of from \$15-\$35 per suit. It is volume that counts with us. Large sales and small profits.

Your clothes right—made right—
or money refunded.

Send for Samples and Self-
Measuring Chart

CAMPBELLS LTD.

520 Builder's Exchange

Opposite Eaton's
Over Winnipeg Piano Co.

Portage Ave., Winnipeg

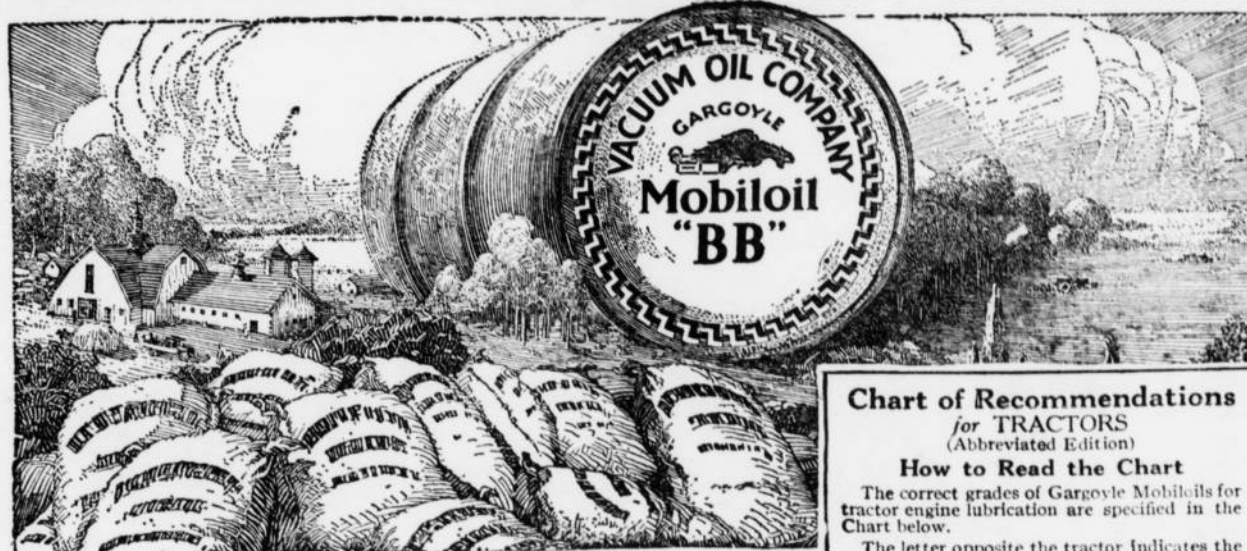
Meeting of the Council of Agriculture

A full meeting of the Council of Agriculture will be held in Winnipeg on October 21 and 22.

The Sugar Situation

An order of the Board of Commerce was issued on the evening of October 13, which fixed the retail price of sugar at 21 cents a pound, plus freight, and prohibited the importation of refined sugar. Refiners were prohibited from selling to others than wholesalers, manufacturers, or retailers, and the manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers were prohibited from buying other than from refiners. Wholesalers were to sell to retailers at a price which enabled the latter to sell at 21 cents a pound, and realize, after paying freight, a profit of 2 cents a pound. The board justified the order on the ground that it was the duty of the board to protect the trader on a falling market, as well as to protect the consumer on a rising market.

A tremendous volume of protest against the order from one end of the country to the other immediately followed, and the day after the issuance of the order a hurried cabinet meeting was held, which resulted in the government suspending the order, and fixing October 20 as a date for hearing by the Governor-General in council of the case for the refiners and the public in connection with the sugar situation. As a result of the action of the government refineries in the East have closed down, and have refused to sell sugar until the situation has been cleared up.



Engine Results Lead to Crop Results

The Relation Correct Lubrication Bears to Profitable Farming.

FARMERS are rapidly finding out the savings that come through correct tractor lubrication.

A tractor owner who uses Gargoyle Mobiloils recently had his tractor inspected. Among other jobs, the tractor had plowed 200 acres of land and had cut 400 acres of wheat during the season. The mechanics reported that bearings, pistons, rings, cylinders and differential and transmission gears were in excellent condition.

This instance, chosen from hundreds of similar reports—show the increase in power and engine protection which invariably follow the use of Gargoyle Mobiloils. Fuel and oil savings are

also marked. The saving in fuel often ranges between 17 and 25%. The saving in oil frequently amounts to from 50% to 70%.

Repair men know that at least 50% of all tractor and automobile engine troubles are due to incorrect lubrication. Can you afford these troubles when the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils will give you scientific protection against them?

Gargoyle Mobiloils are put up in 1- and 4-gallon sealed cans, in wood half-barrels and barrels.

Write for "Correct Lubrication" booklet containing complete automobile and tractor charts and other valuable data.



Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Marketers of Gargoyle Mobiloils in Canada

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Chart of Recommendations for TRACTORS (Abbreviated Edition)

How to Read the Chart

The correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for tractor engine lubrication are specified in the Chart below.

The letter opposite the tractor indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A," Arc. means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic, etc.

These recommendations cover all models of tractors unless otherwise specified.

Where different grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendations should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

If your tractor is not listed in this partial chart, consult the Chart of Recommendations at your dealer's, or send for booklet, "Correct Lubrication for Tractors," which lists the Correct Grades for all Tractors.

NAMES OF TRACTORS	1920		1919		1918		1917		1916	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Alco-Chalmers General Purpose	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Work	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Appleton	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Autman-Tate (18-30)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (12-45)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (15-30) (Waukesha Eng.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" All Other Models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Avery (1-10)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" Motor Cultivator & Planter	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Barn Steel Model	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Beane-Track-Pull	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Big Bull	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Bullock (Fondlay, Ohio)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case (9-18)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (10-18)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (10-20)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (12-21 & 20-40)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (15-27)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" All Other Models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Cletrac	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Coleman	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Commonwealth	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
C. O. D.	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Craig	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Crocker-Camp	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
E. B. (2-16)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (Rever)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" All Other Models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Figure City (20-35)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Fordson	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Gas Pull	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Gran Belt	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Happy Farmer	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart-Parr	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Heider	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Henson	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Holley	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Holt Caterpillar (Model 18)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (Model 45)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" All Other Models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Huber	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Illinois	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Indiana	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
K. C. Prairie Dog	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
La Crosse	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Liberty	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Liquidator	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Minneapolis	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Mogel (6-16)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" All Other Models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Moline Universal	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Monarch	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
National	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Nevership (20-32)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (20-38, 40-6)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" All Other Models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
New Age	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Niles	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Old Pull (14-24, 10-20)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (12-20, 10-30)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (20-40)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" All Other Models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Parrett	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Pioneer	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Royce	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Rumely (8-16)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (12-24)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Russell Grant	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" All Other Models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Sandusky	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Squire Turn (15-30)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (18-35)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Tan	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
To-Ro	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Towmotor	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Trundair	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Turner Simplicity	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Twin City (Model 15)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (Model 16)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (Model 12-20)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (Model 20-31)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" All Other Models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Vale	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wallis	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" Cub	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (Juniata)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Waterloo Boy	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wheat	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Whitney	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Winnipeg	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

The Government May Insure You Against Hail, But You Can Insure Yourself Against Drought

Up near Rosthern, Sask., there lives a man who says he laughs at drought. For years he has fought and studied this problem and he has perfected a system of farming that ensures a crop every year.

He has spent years on this problem because he lives in a dry-farming district. He has studied it from every angle and under all conditions. He knows the methods and machinery to use whether it be on fallow land, new breaking, fall plowing or spring plowing. Being a practical farmer he has worked out a practical method that brings the desired results with a minimum of work. His system will work on any average Western Canadian farm, and it is yours for the asking.



This Man's Name is Seager Wheeler

and, in addition to being one of those so-called exceptional farmers who always gets a good crop no matter how his district suffers, he is also the world's champion wheat grower. He has won more international sweepstakes and first prizes for hard red spring wheat than any man living.

His method (and the principles on which it is founded) is fully outlined in his remarkable book—Profitable Grain Growing. In it he covers all matters pertaining to grain growing in Western Canada. He does it in an intensely interesting and practical way—one farmer talking to another. It is a book that all can understand and profit by.

Below is given an outline of Wheeler's achievements as the world's champion wheat grower and a practical farmer.

Some World's First Prizes Wheeler Has Won

Year	Place	Product	Variety	Prize
1911	New York	Wheat	Marquis	Sweepstakes
1914	Wichita	Wheat	Marquis	Sweepstakes
1915	Denver	Wheat	Marquis	Sweepstakes
1915	Denver	Oats	Victory	Sweepstakes
1915	Denver	Barley	Can. Thorpe	1st Prize Sheaf
1915	Denver	Barley	O.A.C. 21	1st Prize Sheaf
1916	El Paso	Wheat	Kitchener	Sweepstakes
1916	El Paso	Barley	Can. Thorpe	Sweepstakes
1917	Peoria	Wheat	Can. Thorpe	Sweepstakes
1917	Peoria	Barley	Can. Thorpe	1st Prize Sheaf
1917	Peoria	Potatoes	Early Ohio	Sweepstakes
1918	Kansas City	Wheat	Red Bobs	Sweepstakes
1918	Kansas City	Wheat	Red Bobs	1st Prize Sheaf
1918	Kansas City	Oats	Victory	1st Prize Sheaf
1918	Kansas City	Barley	Can. Thorpe	1st Prize Sheaf
1919	Kansas City	Wheat	Red Bobs	1st Prize Sheaf
1919	Kansas City	Western Rye	Irish Cobbler	1st Prize Sheaf
1919	Kansas City	Potatoes	Gold Nugget	1st Prize
1919	Kansas City	Potatoes	Gold Nugget	1st Prize (Dry Farming Section)

Seager Wheeler has won 16 International Sweepstakes and First Prizes on grains and three on Potatoes.

Seager Wheeler gets RESULTS—So can You

If drought, wind, soil-drifting or rust battered your crops this year you need his counsel. If you escaped this year it may be your turn next. Why not be prepared to overcome them? His secret is yours for the asking.

Profitable Grain Growing

tells you how. It is the result of 31 years' successful experience as a grain grower, and eight years' experience as the world's champion wheat grower, condensed into a book of 350 pages, 31 chapters, each one containing many money-making points, and each worth more than the price of the book.

You Can Get This Wonderful Book on Approval

We do not ask you to risk one cent on this book. Send us the coupon and we will send it at our expense for your free inspection. Get it at our expense—look it over at your leisure, and we are convinced that you will say—as thousands of others have said—that it is the biggest three dollars worth you ever saw.

We are anxious to increase the number of readers of The Guide, and will donate this book to you free and post-paid, if you will collect from your neighbors two new subscriptions at \$2.00 each for one year, or one new three-year subscription for \$4.00, and forward the names and money to our office with your request for the book.

NOW!

CUT OUT AND MAIL COUPON TODAY

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Gentlemen: I would like you to send me on approval a copy of Seager Wheeler's book, "Profitable Grain Growing," after its receipt, to either return it to you (in an unopened condition) or send you its price, viz., \$3.00.

NAME _____ P.O. _____ PROV. _____



Willow Park Sale

50 HEAD:

47 FEMALES 3 BULLS

Will be offered at my big sale of

PURE-BRED

Aberdeen - Angus Cattle

At the Farm, Bowden, Alberta

FRIDAY NOV. 5th

Sale Commences at 12 Noon

Cows with calves at foot, bred heifers and yearling open heifers of the finest individuality and breeding will be offered. A few good young bulls in the offering.

HERD BULLS USED

Prince Evodie of Glencarnock, by Evereux of Harviestown. Just Pride of Glencarnock, by Just Jeshurun of Morlich. These two bulls are the sires of many of our best cattle. In many of the pedigrees the two bulls mentioned are the two top sires.

BULLS IN SERVICE

Eric of Willow Park, by Willow Park Eric. Junior Champion bull at Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon, 1920.

Broadus Blackcapper, by Blackcap Balado R. This is the finest bred Blackcap bull in Canada today, and all the females of breeding age are bred to him. This is our first Annual Sale, and we have put in cattle that are right in every way, and we want you to come to the sale so that you may appreciate these cattle at their proper value. Come regardless of your intention to purchase—your presence will please us and help the sale.

Lunch will be served at the farm, and every attention given to comfort of visitors.

Good train service connecting with both Calgary and Edmonton. Several trains both ways.

Auctioneers: W. J. DURNO, Calgary; C. F. DAMRON, Bentley

For further information and catalogues apply to:

F. W. CRAWFORD, Sales Manager or C. H. RICHARDSON, Prop. Brandon, Man. Bowden, Alta.

Largest Credit Auction Sale of the Year

Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1920, 10.30 a.m.
LOWER FORT GARRY, MANITOBA



As I have sold my Balmoral Farm, the following list of Farm Machinery Harness and Livestock must be disposed of:

80 CATTLE 80

Including Hereford bull, Handsome Lad, 31671, calved March 8 1917; and the following registered Hereford bull calves: Premier 39974; Sunbeam Junior, 39975; Pioneer, 39976; Berrick, 39977; Lord Selkirk, 39978; Country Club, 39979; Macbeth, 39980; 32 grade cows and heifers, some of which will freshen shortly; 20 two-year-old steers and heifers; 20 yearling steers and heifers.

HORSES—40 HEAD

One bay team, mare and gelding, six and seven years old, weight about 2,700 pounds. One team bay mares, eight years old, weight about 2,900 pounds. One team black mares, eight years old, weight about 3,000 pounds. One team black and bay mares, seven years old, weight about 3,000 pounds. One team, brown mare and gelding, six and seven years old, weight about 3,000 pounds. One bay team, five and six years old, weight about 2,800 pounds. One brown team, five and six years old, weight about 2,700 pounds. One bay team, six and seven years old, weight about 2,750 pounds. One bay team, six and seven years old, weight about 2,800 pounds. One bay mare, five years old, weight about 1,350 pounds. One bay gelding, five years old, weight about 1,200 pounds. One grey gelding, five years old, weight about 1,250 pounds. One bay mare, six years old, weight about 1,250 pounds. One bay mare, four years old, weight about 1,250 pounds. One team, brown mare and bay gelding, six and seven years old, weight about 3,000 pounds. One team, brown mare and bay gelding, six and seven years old, weight about 1,300 pounds. One brown mare, six years old, weight about 1,450 pounds. One grey gelding, six years old, weight about 1,300 pounds. One brown mare, nine years old, weight about 1,350 pounds. One brown horse, eight years old, weight about 1,450 pounds. One chestnut driving mare, seven years old, weight about 1,050 pounds. Eight spring colts, bred from exceptionally good mares. Practically all these horses have worked on the farm all season.

HOGS, 80 Head 10 brood sows, all good breeders, 20 pigs, weighing about 140 pounds, in shape to feed. 30 pigs, weighing 60 to 100 pounds. 20-30 small pigs.

SHEEP, 8 Head—Eight good breeding ewes.

POULTRY—40-50 chickens.

MACHINERY, HARNESS, ETC.

1 8-ft. Deering binder, 1 double disc drill, 1 corn planter, 1 corn cultivator, 1 4-horse disc, 1 turnip planter, 1 turnip crusher, 1 heavy butcher wagon complete with box, 1 farm truck, 3 hay racks, 1 feed crusher, 8-in. burr, 1 6-horsepower International gas engine, 1 1-horsepower International gas engine, 1 cook stove, 1 1919 Ford touring car (3 spare tires), 1 set heavy breeching harness complete, 7 sets farm harness complete. All the above articles are in first-class shape.

TERMS OF SALE: All separate sums of \$25 and under—CASH. Sums over that amount, terms will be given on approved joint lien notes, due October 15, 1921, interest at 8 per cent. Beef cattle, hogs and poultry—Cash.

Lunch will be served. Street cars leave St. John's car barn, Winnipeg, 8, 9 and 10 a.m. Visitors conducted to the farm.

BEN WALTON, Auctioneer

E. W. McLEAN, Owner



Is the Motor on Your Tractor Running Hot?

GET A

"Maybilt" Radiator

Cooling qualities guaranteed. Free water and air passage.

We can rebuild your old radiator, saving you from \$20 to \$40. Absolutely frostproof. Your money back if our "Maybilt" cores are not exactly what we claim they are.

J. R. May & Co.

"The Radiator People"

54 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 20, 1920

The November Drive

Farmers who have followed the sittings of the Tariff Commission in the West, must have realized if they had not realized before, that the attainment of the objective of their political movement is going to be no easy task. It has been made plainly evident that the organized forces of monopoly and privilege are not in the least concerned about the once powerful Liberal Party; to them the real enemy is the political movement of the organized farmers and those who, having accepted the platform of the Council of Agriculture, are aligned with them in the fight for honest politics and an equitable fiscal system. It is, in fact, no exaggeration to say that what the New National Policy Party stands for is simply the democratic ideals which were emphasized, with little regard for consistency, during the war, by men who are now doing their utmost to maintain conditions which are diametrically opposed to those ideals. The world may have been made "safe for democracy," but no small number of those who urged to effort to that end are now more interested in making the world safe for the very doctrines that led the world into war.

Against the tide of reaction the face of the New National Policy Party is resolutely set, and as the party began with the farmers it should have a 100 per cent. farmers' support. Reaction has behind it the whole organization of wealth and privilege, and organization must be met with organization. At the polls all votes are equal and it is at the polls that the voice of democracy must make itself heard. The hope of reaction lies in the ignorance and disorganization of the mass of the voters. The duty of the N.N.P. Party is to dispel the ignorance and bring the men with a common interest into a common organization. There is not a more helpless economic unit on the face of the earth than the unorganized farmer; he can be, and is made, the victim of every organized economic force that surrounds him. If every farmer clearly realized his own interest and followed it there would not be a single farmer outside of the farmers' organization.

In the drive for membership in the farmers' organizations which takes place during the week beginning November 1, and which covers the three prairie provinces, thousands of volunteer workers are needed to make the drive complete and effective. It is up to every man who knows the value of his organization to give his services and exercise his influence for the good of the organization and the promotion of his neighbors' welfare along with his own. Now is the time to get in touch with the district captain, and offer to "do your bit" toward making Canada really safe for democracy.

A Daniel Called to Judgment

In discussing the demand made in some quarters for a permanent tariff board, composed of "scientific trained economists," The Guide affirmed in its issue of July 28, that "no scientific trained economist believes in the framing of a scientific tariff." The Canadian Reconstruction Association thinks it knows better. In reply it says:

The Guide, doubtless, has heard of Professor Taussig, of Harvard University, author of *The Tariff History of the United States*, and until recently chairman of the United States Tariff Commission. Professor Taussig, while perhaps accepting free trade as a theoretical world ideal, now realizes the necessity for moderate tariff protection, largely as a result of his actual contact with industrial problems and conditions.

The association goes on to say that both in

the United States and in Canada, and also in Great Britain, there are economists who "are recognizing that a scientific tariff not only is possible, but absolutely necessary," and it concludes that "The Guide's statement that . . . no 'scientific trained economist' believes in the framing of a scientific tariff, is disproved by the facts."

It is a pity the Canadian Reconstruction Association did not give these disproving facts. If the association would only try to see straight and to think straight, it would have noticed that The Guide did not say that no "scientific trained economist" believes in protection, but that "no scientific trained economist" believes it to be possible to frame a "scientific" tariff. Professor Taussig is cited as an economist who "now realizes the necessity for moderate tariff protection." Yes, so moderate that the Canadian Reconstruction Association would never have mentioned him if it could have thought of one of equal eminence whose tariff views were more in consonance with its own. What Professor Taussig thinks about protection, however, is beside the point; what does he think about the framing of a "scientific" tariff? If the association will refer to the chapter, entitled *The Proposal for a Tariff Commission*, in Professor Taussig's *Free Trade, the Tariff and Reciprocity*, recently published, it will find him maintaining that there is no such thing as a "scientific" tariff, and that while an advisory commission might "render important services," it "could not solve the tariff question on a 'scientific' basis, or take the tariff out of politics, or evolve a scientific tariff." The Canadian Reconstruction Association has called a Daniel to judgment.

There are scores of economists who advocate protection, on both this side and the other of the Atlantic, but not on purely economic grounds. They are men who profess certain political ideals, and the ideals are of a kind that they share with the most uncritical and most uninstructed people of their respective communities. They do not argue from their knowledge; they argue from their political bias. In any case not one of them professes to be able to frame a "scientific" tariff; that species of protectionist absurdity they wisely leave to such bodies as the Canadian Reconstruction Association.

The Sugar Order

On the evening of October 13, the Board of Commerce issued an order fixing the price of sugar at 21 cents a pound retail, plus freight, and prohibiting the importation of refined sugar. Twenty-four hours later the federal government, stirred to action by the volume of protests against the order, and threats to ignore it, suspended it and arranged for a hearing by the governor-in-council in connection with the order on October 20. The swiftness with which the government moved in this case is in marked contrast to its action with regard to the order of the Board of Railway Commissioners increasing railway rates, but it would appear that it was not so much the question of the justice of the order of the Board of Commerce as its legality, that stimulated the government into positive action. The old Board of Commerce was always a little doubtful about its legal power to interfere on behalf of the consumer, and hence its general futility as a check upon profiteering. The new board is not so diffident with regard to interfering on behalf of the manufacturer. While sugar is retailing as low as 11 cents a

pound in the United States, and can be imported thence into Canada to retail at a few cents more, the Board of Commerce has the supreme audacity to fix retail prices at 21 cents a pound and prohibit importation for the avowed purpose of saving the sugar refiners from loss.

A firm in Vancouver imported a cargo of sugar from Java, and after paying customs duty were retailing at \$1.87 a hundred less than the regular price. The Vancouver Sun asserts that on instructions from Ottawa custom officials insisted upon this firm paying an extra duty of \$1.87 a hundred so as to bring the price up to the Canadian rate. The department appears to have brought the dumping clause into action although it is clear that the world price of sugar is falling and that there was no dumping of sugar in the transaction. If Ottawa and the Board of Commerce can interfere so drastically now to prevent the consumer getting the benefit of the lower price movement, what were they doing when the profiteer was battenning upon the country's misery and distress? If the government does not rescind this order, it will only give further evidence that its concern is not for the welfare of the masses.

A Belated Adjustment

The Customs Department has issued a rather belated amendment to the order issued on July 22, 1920, in which it was laid down that the value for customs purposes of imports from countries which had suspended specie payments and had an inconvertible paper currency, was to be the home market value in terms of the standard currency of the country of export, and not the value as expressed in terms of the paper currency of such country. The object of the order was to give the importer the advantage of an exchange that was exceedingly favorable to this country, but it appears that the regulation was not applied to British imports as the value of the British sovereign is fixed at \$4.86 2-3 by the Currency Act of 1910, and that is taken for customs purposes although the exchange value of the sovereign is only about \$3.86. The result was a discrimination against British imports equal to the depreciation in exchange, about 20 per cent. That is, while the Canadian importer of \$100 worth of British goods would actually pay only about \$80 for the goods, he was assessed for duty on a value of \$100, equivalent to a discriminatory duty of 25 per cent. The amendment issued a short time ago is intended to remove this discrimination and allow the importation of British goods on the basis of their actual cost to the importer. In other words, the exchange value of the sovereign.

The order states, however, that invoices must specify values both in terms of the paper currency of the country of export and the relative value in the standard currency of the country, and as no publicity had been given to the order of July 22, exporters have had no chance to comply with the order and thus give the importers the advantage of the exchange. Importers do not seem to have been apprized of the regulation of July 22, and it only received the light of publicity through the recent amendment extending its provisions to British imports. Why there should have been this secrecy about the regulation is inexplicable except upon the assumption that the department was not particularly anxious to press a regulation that involved a diminution of revenue.

The effect of the regulation should be a

big increase of European imports with a substantial decrease in price. Whether the importers will share with consumers the advantage given them remains to be seen, but it is worth noting that the regulation makes it possible to import British goods, pay the duty and freight, sell them at a slight advance on the British home market price, and yet make the "usual" profit. We seem to be in a fair way of testing the gloomy prediction of the C.M.A. that such a condition would close up the factories, destroy millions of dollars worth of capital and plunge the country into misery and destitution.

Government Condones Injustice

Despite the protests that have been made and the manifest inconsistency of its action, the government has so far made no move toward suspending the order of the Board of Railway Commissioners, increasing rates, pending reconsideration of the increases in the light of the recommendations of the government. These recommendations in brief were: that increases, if necessary, should be made without reference to the requirements of the National Railways; that the discrimination in rates as between the East and the West, which Chief Commissioner Carvell estimated at between 15 and 18 per cent., should receive special attention with a view to its abolition, if possible; that the extra percentage of increase allowed on traffic from the date of the order up to the end of the year should be modified, as it was unjust to fall shippers, and especially to the farmers in the shipping of their year's crop. These recommendations are tantamount to declaring the judgment of the board not warranted by the evidence placed before it, and stamping it as unjust, but even while making this admission the government declined to either reverse, modify, or suspend the order. It proclaims the unfairness

of the order, but obligingly permits the railways to charge the higher rates, and suavely requests the people to pay up and look pleasant until such times as the board can find time to review the matter in the light of the government's recommendations. The procedure provokes scepticism as to the sincerity of the government, but then what else was to be expected after that illuminating eulogy of the C.P.R., and approval of the judgment of the board, by the minister of railways, in his speech at Toronto?

Get Out and Vote

The campaign in connection with the liquor referendum has proceeded very quietly, and if the liquor interest are doing any work toward retaining importation of liquor they are doing it after the manner of "Pussyfoot" Johnson. They are not letting the world know what they are doing.

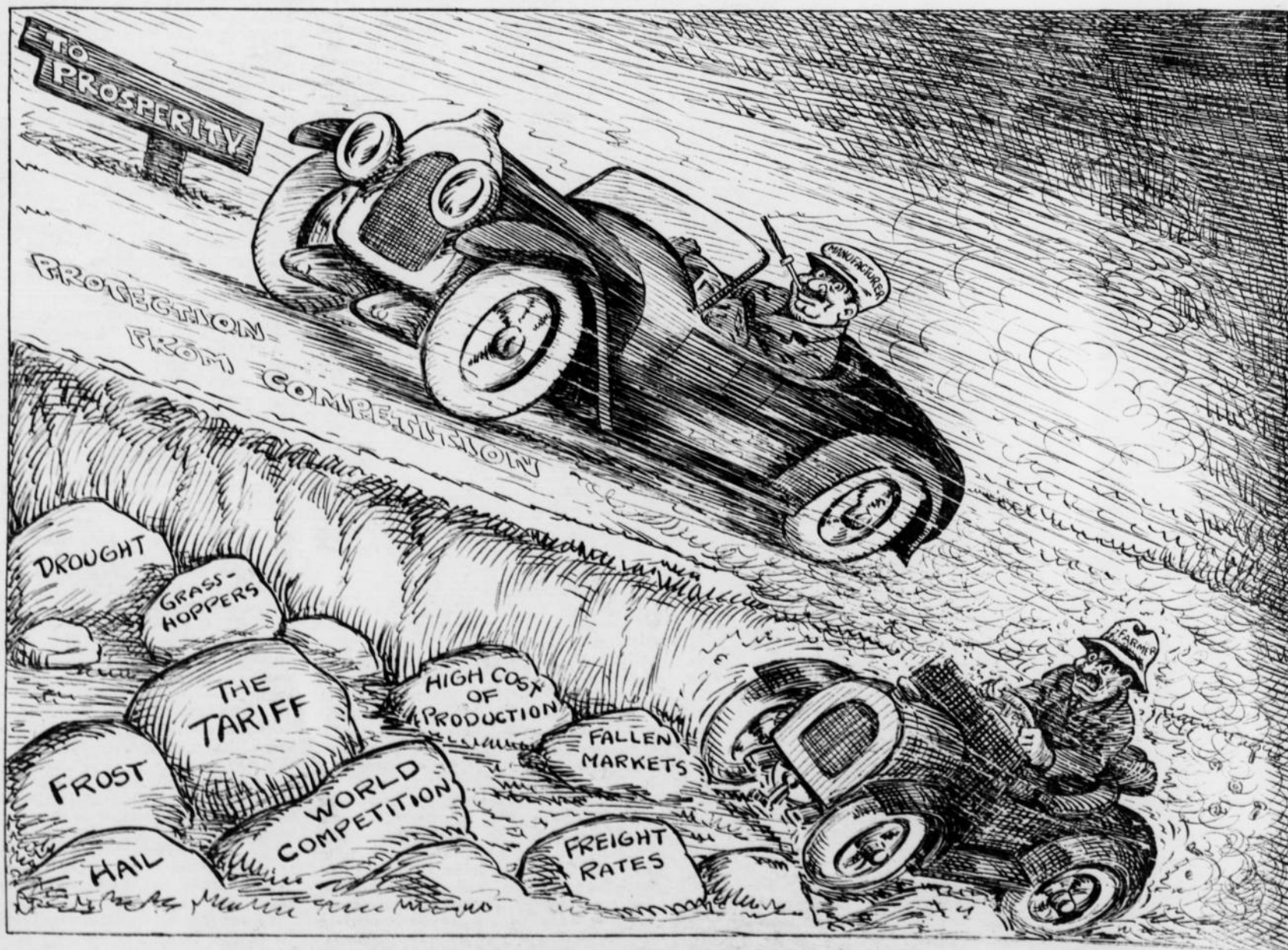
There is no doubt whatever that the vote will be decidedly in favor of prohibiting importation except as it may be allowed by the temperance legislation of the respective provinces, but more is wanted than a merely favorable vote. The vote should be such as to adequately indicate the feeling and opinion of the people on the subject, and constitute a definite and authoritative mandate upon which the provincial legislatures can act, and feel in doing so that they have the people behind them. It is, therefore, the moral and political duty of each and every voter to get out on October 25, and register his or her opinion on the matter contained on the ballot paper, whether they are for or against the prohibition of importation. Apathy and indifference are in their way as much an evil as the importation of liquor; neither is good for either the individual or the community. A slacker in public duty is as bad as a slacker in anything else; the voter who gets out and votes at least acknow-

ledges the civic responsibility resting upon him.

One word of advice may be added. A vote of "Yes" is a vote for placing full control of the sale of liquor in the hands of the provincial legislatures. It means a wholesome and most desirable extension of provincial autonomy. It means putting an end to a situation with respect to liquor legislation that has been fruitful of either political intrigue or political strife, as between the provinces and the Dominion, and which was practically defeating the will of the people. The ending of this intolerable situation is of itself a good and sufficient reason for voting "Yes" next Monday.

What is the Standard?

Col. Amery, the British under-secretary of state for the colonies, is much perturbed that it should be acknowledged by British statesmen that the Dominions have the moral right to secede from the Empire. The Dominions may do so if they wish, he says, but that does not mean that they have the moral right to do it—merely that no effort will be made to prevent them from doing it by force. Col. Amery should make clear just what he means by moral right. Suppose the secession came as the result of a Dominion refusing to do what the majority in that Dominion believed it morally should not do? If Col. Amery really means that the Dominions should not secede except upon a moral issue he should put it that way and then say who is to decide upon the morality of the issue. Did the 13 colonies, for example, secede on a moral or non-moral issue? Had Canada, when she was fighting for responsible government a moral cause? Have we a moral right to seek an international status? If so, when does that right cease to be moral and become merely a question of physical power?



The Two Roads

Farmers and the Tariff

IF Canada's great agricultural resources are to be developed; if the farmers now on the land are to stay there and new settlers are to be attracted to the vacant lands of the West; if the production of agricultural wealth is to be maintained and increased, then the unjust burden which the farmers are carrying in the high protective tariff must be removed. This, in brief, was the case laid before the tariff commission at its first sitting in the province of Saskatchewan, held at Saskatoon on Friday, October 8. Sitting with Sir Henry Drayton and Senator Robertson, on this occasion, was Hon. Dr. Tolmie, minister of agriculture. Some disappointment was felt at the non-appearance of Hon. J. A. Calder, the representative of Saskatchewan in the Dominion cabinet, who, it was announced some time ago, would join the commission in the West. Mr. Calder, however, has apparently decided not to sit on the commission, preferring to join Premier Meighen on his western speaking tour.

Manufacturers Were Moderate

As at other sittings in the West, the manufacturers were allowed to have their say first. Compared with their colleagues at other points visited, however, the Saskatoon manufacturers were very mild exponents of the protectionist theory. A. I. Turnbull, speaking for the general manufacturing interests of the city, said they realized thoroughly that Saskatchewan was an agricultural province and that farming was the basic industry on which all development must depend. While advocating "adequate protection for all industries already established, or which it was reasonable to suppose can be successfully undertaken in Canada," Mr. Turnbull said the manufacturers were also in favor of "a reduction in the tariff in any case where it can be demonstrated that the tariff is higher than necessary, or where it is established, should such cases exist, that the tariff is being used as a means of taking improper profits." Questioned by Sir Henry Drayton on this latter clause, Mr. Turnbull said he considered that industries enjoying a tariff of 30 and 35 per cent. were too highly protected. He thought from 15 to 20 per cent. was quite sufficient. He instanced lathes and other iron and wood-working machinery as things which were too highly protected.

Want Tariff Board

Mr. Turnbull also advocated "the appointment of a permanent nonpartisan tariff board, to keep the government constantly advised as to changes advisable or necessary in the tariff, either as increases or decreases."

P. S. Houghton, for Jackson Machines, Limited, manufacturers of sheaf carriers and loaders and threshing machines, also advocated a nonpartisan tariff board, representative of all interests and classes, "with authority to revise the tariff from time to time."

Mr. Houghton said no other firm was producing machinery similar to that which his company was making, and therefore they did not need protection at the present time.

C. H. Richardson, of the Western Corrugated Culvert Co., asked for the continuance of protection. His company's prices, he said, were lower than those of United States firms, without considering the duty, except in south-western Saskatchewan and southern Alberta. At those points United States manufacturers might capture the business under free trade, but the Saskatoon factory could hold its own, without protection, north of the C.P.R. main line.

The Farmers' Case

The farmers' case was opened by J. B. Musselman, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, who said in part:

"The natural and economically sound course for the development of every new country rich in natural resources, we hold, is to develop first, and to keep always in the lead of development those natural resources most easily made productive and least liable to exhaustion. In Canada these are her wonderful

Saskatchewan Demands Reduction of Protective Duties ---Provincial Government, Co-operative Elevator Co., and Grain Growers' Association present unanimous views to Tariff Commission

agricultural resources, and her permanent national interest demands that her agricultural industries be kept in the lead of development by every reasonable encouragement.

"So far as Saskatchewan is concerned, grain raising is today, and must for some considerable time remain, her chief industry and the major source of her buying power. This province will succeed or fail in proportion as wheat production is made profitable or otherwise.

"The association, and indeed the whole farmers' movement, is in no sense antagonistic to Canadian manufacturing industry. All other things being equal, we vastly prefer to purchase goods made by Canadian manufacturers to those made abroad, and we doubt the wisdom of a fiscal policy which encourages the purchase of foreign-made goods in order that the national revenue may not be stinted. Faced with the alternative of paying a tax to the manufacturer for his personal profit or by way of import duty into the public treasury, our greatly increased imports would indicate that in increasing measure people are choosing the latter.

Economically Unsound

"We believe that it is economically unsound and unfair to raise national revenue by a method which affords the opportunity to enhance private profits, and that to make the need for national revenue the excuse for subsidizing industries is wasteful and immoral.

"We are not opposed in its entirety to the principle of national assistance to industries vital to our national well-being, and which cannot at once be made self-supporting; but we do hold that the indiscriminate application of the principle, as we have it today under our protective import tariff, is not warranted. If, as is claimed in the advertisements of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, no less than 600 American manufacturers have located branches in Canada, then at least these require no protection against the competition of themselves. Then, again, there are in this country many manufacturing industries which are successfully competing in countries outside of Canada with similar industries of other nations, and these require no protection in their own country against the competition which they successfully meet beyond its borders.

Direct Assistance Better

"In any event assistance should never be given an industry by methods which keep the public ignorant of its cost, or which give to others the government's right to tax the people, as is the case under the import tariff. We believe that if assistance is to be given an industry it would be vastly more economical if paid direct from the public treasury than by way of the import tariff method. It would then cost the public only the amount actually intended to be paid the protected industries, whereas if collected by the manufacturer in the price of his goods, that amount is greatly increased by the time the consumer pays it. It would be safer in the public interest, because its cost would be fully evident to the electorate who then would not long tolerate its serious abuse.

"If the national revenue could be collected directly from those who ultimately pay it, the opportunity for making private gain out of the nation's need for revenue, now so widely exploited, would be eliminated. Only as direct methods of taxation are substituted for indirect will this abuse be rectified.

Definite Recommendations

"In conclusion, may we submit to your honorable body the following recommendations:

"1. The placing of all foodstuffs on the free list, and the removing of the

import duty from lumber, cement, gasoline, kerosene, agricultural implements, farm and household machinery, and vehicles and fertilizers.

"2. The gradual general reduction of the import tariff, with a view to making all industries self-supporting and competent to produce at world values.

"3. If artificial assistance is to be continued, that it be by open and direct methods making its cost fully evident.

"4. That as rapidly as feasible direct methods of taxation be substituted for indirect.

"5. That, above all, the need for national revenue should not be permitted to be exploited for private gain."

William Hordern, of Dundurn, who said he had lived 50 years in England under free trade and 17 years in Canada under protection, related to the commission his own experience as a farmer, and gave it as his opinion that the protective system was unjust and burdensome and that it was driving many people off the land into the cities. The settler, he said, had many difficulties to overcome, and he personally had only been able to make a living because his sons had worked for him for much less wages than he would have had to pay hired men. Thirty per cent. of farmers, he said, had done well and made money by the increase in the value of their land, while 50 per cent. made a bare living and the remaining 20 per cent. failed. The manufacturers demanded that their profits should be protected, but the farmers were not even protected against loss.

Widows and Profiteers

He considered it particularly unjust that poor people and widows whose husbands and sons had been killed should be taxed 35 per cent. on their clothing for the benefit of wealthy manufacturers who had made millions out of the war.

Asked by Sir Henry Drayton if he knew whether the cost of implements was greater in Canada than in the States, Mr. Hordern said he was not able to quote comparative prices, but he had bought machinery manufactured in the States, and on which duty had been paid, at lower prices than those at which he could buy Canadian-made machines.

Walter Kirkpatrick placed before the commission figures taken from the records of the Soldier Settlement Board, showing the outlay necessary for a new settler to equip a farm. The cost of articles on which there were protective duties amounted to \$1,400, which, at an average of 20 per cent., made the tax on the new settler \$280. The imposition of these duties, Mr. Kirkpatrick argued, was an unnecessary burden upon returned soldiers and other settlers, and was a powerful factor in preventing the development of the vacant lands of the West.

Special Privilege

John Evans, of Nutana, made an effective argument against the protective tariff, not only as a burden upon the farming industry but as a special privilege given to the manufacturers which enabled a few men to levy toll upon the mass of the people. Conditions on the farm, he said, were such that many farmers and their sons and daughters were being driven from the land, and while great efforts were being made to induce settlers to come from other countries, the cities were full of experienced farmers who would gladly go back to the land if they could be assured of a square deal, and if the government would lift from their backs the burdens which had been placed upon them for the benefit of manufacturers and other specially privileged classes. The farmer could not be said to have a square deal unless trade restrictions

were removed and he was allowed to both buy and sell at prices fixed by world-wide competition.

Canada's Greatest Industry

Murdo Cameron, reeve of Cory Municipality, adjoining Saskatoon, said agriculture was by far the greatest industry in Saskatchewan, but it was still an "infant industry." Nevertheless, the farmers had never asked for protection. They were willing to sell their products in the open market in competition with the world, and all they asked was the right to buy under the same conditions. While Saskatchewan was a province unexcelled for the production of grain, the farmers were not able to bear the oppression of the tariff, and conditions were such that farmers were constantly leaving the land to go into other occupations. To show that the tariff is used by manufacturers to increase prices, Mr. Cameron stated that in buying a threshing separator recently, he was given the choice between two identical machines, one made in Canada and the other in the States. The price was the same for both, the price of the U.S. machine including \$275 duty. He consequently purchased the U.S. machine and the Canadian government received the \$275, which otherwise would have gone to the Canadian manufacturer.

Wiljames Thompson, of Saskatoon, organizer for the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, asked for the reduction of the duties on butter-making machinery and other dairy equipment. Cream separators, he said, were at present free, and if the duties on churns and other equipment, as well as on cement, lumber and other building materials were reduced, it would be a great help in establishing creameries and in developing the manufacture of butter and other dairy products.

HEARING AT REGINA

The government and legislature of Saskatchewan, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association were represented at the sitting of the Tariff Commission held at Regina on Monday, October 11, and all made known their conviction that the welfare of the country, the prosperity of agriculture and the interests of justice demand a substantial reduction in the customs tariff. Against these, four manufacturers and one farmer appeared before the commission in support of protection.

Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon presented the case for the provincial government, submitting two resolutions passed unanimously by the legislature, in March, 1911, and January, 1920. The first resolution was in support of reciprocity with the United States, but expressed the opinion that the proposed pact did not fully meet the demands of the people of Saskatchewan. The resolution of January last was practically identical with the tariff plank of the Farmers' Platform. Mr. Turgeon also quoted from the interim report of the Board of Commerce with regard to the textile and knitting industries, in which the commissioners declared that the tariff had been used to raise prices and to extort large profits at the expense of the consumer. The Board of Commerce also recommended that the investigation should be continued, and Mr. Turgeon asked if there was any likelihood of this being done, and, if so, whether the Saskatchewan government would have an opportunity of being represented by counsel, as it was at the investigation previously held.

Textile Enquiry Promised

Sir Henry Drayton said Mr. Turgeon knew the jurisdiction of the Board of Commerce was in doubt, and would have to be decided by the Privy Council. The Tariff Commission, however, had power to investigate and was doing so and would continue to do so. He asked Mr. Turgeon to let the commission know by letter what information he wished to have obtained from the textile manufacturers.

There was a spirited argument between Sir Henry Drayton and Mr. Turgeon as to whether or not Canadian

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The Friend in Nome

Laurence O'Day in the Far North

By Billee Glynn

O'DAY turned into the Mother Lode Cafe, and, as he sank into a chair, caught a gleam from the gray eyes of Estelle Fair. She came to him presently from the orchestra—a three-piece outfit dedicated to jazz except when it accompanied the singer.

"Harry was here a while ago," she looked troubled. The silken lure of her dress breathed Houbigant—a woman flush from trim ankle to gleaming neck with a sensitive, sweeping, regal beauty and piled masses of red hair.

"I know," replied O'Day. "He was around to my boarding house and left word for me to meet him here."

"Otherwise, I suppose, one would never see you." She was regarding him frankly out of eyes that held a caress. O'Day answered them by glancing down.

"Harry thinks he has hit silver, a hill of it toward the Sinuk." O'Day looked up pleased. "He's been wanting me to marry him all day," she added with a half toss of her head.

"Why not?" She met his glance probingly. "Because—I'd be a fool not to—if it is silver! But I won't. I don't love him. But I am the kind of a woman that is capable of love."

O'Day's eyes had lowered again. She leaned toward him, her hands tense on the table. "I don't want you to think I'm rotten because I sing in here. It's the best place in Nome. I have a widowed mother and two kid sisters down in Oregon—it's the quickest way to make money for them. It isn't like a dance hall. I don't mix with the crowd much—none to hurt."

"You've got me wrong," responded O'Day, returning her gaze with friendliness. "You're much too fine a specimen for any man to look down on. I like you—I admire you."

Her eyes warmed and stayed with him a moment, as if she waited for him to say more—then she caught a nod from the orchestra and turned away with a suppressed sigh.

The room was a scattered half-full at the tables. Miners from Council, Ophir Creek and Gold Run; sourdoughs, adventurers, and business agents from "outside"; a Pacific-browed skipper or two, a couple of wireless operators from St. Michael; foreman and assistant of a tin property at Lost River; sealers, a half dozen of them at one table; Tingla, an Eskimo woman who owned a fox farm on the Aleutian Islands, and Tlinkit, reindeer herders from Teller.

Standing on the orchestra platform, Estelle sang, There's a Long, Long Trail. Her voice, contralto, deep-timbred and vibrant as her nature. She held the audience like fish in a net. The song has a fundamental appeal. Money began to fall in front of her. The last chorus ended in a burst of applause.

O'Day felt a hand on his shoulder. He looked up and saw Harry Winthrop. He threw a piece of rock heavily on the table and sat down.

"I have been thinking for a week," he said, "that I was rich—silver. The assayer tells me it isn't even tin. There is no use—my luck will never change."

O'Day picked up the rock, regarding its silvery splashes. "What is it?"

"He didn't call it—but something that's no use to anybody." With drooped head he looked at it ruefully as if it had been his will. His slender body curled in the chair and his hand hung aimlessly at a corn-silk mustache. He was about 30, with a prodigal-son helplessness.

Estelle Fair came down to the table. "What is the matter?" she enquired. "It isn't silver, that is all," returned Winthrop, morosely.

"Oh, well, cheer up! I'm going to sing."

She did sing—a stormy, tender utterance from Il Pagliacci. It billowed a call of feeling through the room. An Italian in the back began to chant with her. A sealing skipper rose and strode to her on the orchestra platform.

"Lady, I've just made a bet I can marry you."

She eyed him—unkempt, a mastiff of the sea. "So you've chosen me for the girl in this port!" She laughed a teasing ripple of merriment. The house joined with her—only Winthrop who stared. The skipper snarled back at them like a bear. He was sober—Nome was "dry" as the rest of the United States—but intoxicated with the charm of a woman and a song.

"There was never anything I couldn't have if I wanted it." He took a step forward and Winthrop was at his throat. The great hands took the slender Englishman and lifted him aloft—then threw him on the floor on his back with a mighty thud. Winthrop tried and failed to rise. The girl had stepped back in the orchestra. The



skipper had his foot on the platform—now he got her hand. The girl slapped his face and as the blood surged into it O'Day sprang forward and shoved him aside. The room was now on its feet breathless.

"Get away, tenderfoot, before I kill you." He hurled the words from the attitude of a grizzly poised.

O'Day smiled in response. "You're a fool," he said. "Go back to your table."

The grizzly flung himself the same instant. Then came a surprising revelation. This shark of the sea, hoarding the strength of the elements, bent beneath the steel muscles of his opponent. The crowd, on tiptoe, vociferated approval. With a quick turn, O'Day got the sealer's hands behind his back. He held him there helpless. The crowd guffawed. Then, lifting his foot, he shot him toward his table with it from behind.

The man was cowed—he sat down. His companions soothed him. O'Day turned to Winthrop, whom someone had placed on a chair. His head hung limp. "My neck is broken," he said. Someone offered the use of an automobile. O'Day ran to the telephone, calling a doctor. He told him where to proceed, and, with a word to the girl, carried Winthrop to the machine outside.

The girl started for Winthrop's apartment when she was through. O'Day would be with him—she was sorry for

Winthrop. It could not be so bad that his neck was broken. Exaggeration that—a sprain most probably. It was the other man with his supple grace and leopard strength to whom her thoughts clung as she tripped through the Arctic night—the starless daylight of midsummer haunted by a queer shadow like that of a huge white polar bear.

Winthrop's neck was not broken, but a vertebrae had been greatly displaced. The doctor had said he must take the next boat "outside."

"Are you broke?" she asked him, lying white-faced in bed.

He smiled fleetingly without answer. She took out her purse, but O'Day objected. "I have money to give him," he said.

"For what?" she asked. "You cannot give money away. It is our affair. He thought he was saving me." She smiled at Winthrop as she might at a child. Winthrop was struggling for her respect.

"Put away your money, Estelle," he enjoined. "O'Day is fixing me up and

Monday he went out to the claim and examined it carefully, securing a couple of good samples of the dirt. A man approached him while he was occupied in the task.

"I staked the other half of this rotten hill," he explained. "I wish I had a hundred dollars and was back in civilization."

"I'll give it to you," announced O'Day.

"What for?"

"For your half, of course."

"It isn't worth anything."

"I know—but I may build an hotel here. It is only eight miles from Nome, you know."

O'Day came back to town, all of the hill in his possession.

The next Thursday was a holiday and he and Estelle Fair went on a picnic.

"Do you know who I was talking to last night," she remarked. "Breriton, the assayer. He was laughing at Harry's 'silver hill.'"

O'Day did not tell her of his purchase of the other half of it.

"By the way," she continued, "he's leaving on the boat today. He's being relieved by another man."

"So!" responded O'Day, taking another sandwich. "Someone else is bound for imprisonment in Nome."

"Do you find it imprisonment, then?" she asked with a smile half shadow.

"I find it charming here," responded O'Day. And he did. "I'll see you out of Nome before I leave."

"You may take me out but you cannot see me out." Never before had she spoken so directly to him.

He was silent.

"At least, Laurence, tell me who she is," she bantered—but there was a quiver in her face. "I am terribly proud," she added, when he did not speak.

"You're a fascinating woman, and your're spoiling the party."

There was a glimpse of steel in her expression, but she recovered herself. "Have some pie," she invited. "I was about to fib and say I baked it myself." For the rest of the afternoon she was an actress. O'Day had too many fine sensibilities not to know it, however. When they had returned and he was leaving her, he said:

"Estelle, you're magnificent, and I like you."

"And that is all!" she rejoined with a queer laugh as she disappeared through the door.

O'Day took his samples to the new assayer three days later. He was a little man with wizen face and ferret eyes. "My name is Crompton," he told O'Day in the beginning. "I've been to Cobalt, to Kimberley, and Mexico. I have been over to China, too. I was originally a chemist, then a mineralogist." A stranger in the North, he seemed to want to make friends.

"Your predecessor here pronounced this stuff valueless. The man who found it thought it was silver. Are either of them right?"

Crompton shrugged his shoulders. "The man who found it—you're not the man?"—he waited for the negative—"the man who found it didn't know anything of minerals."

"Of course, it isn't silver," put in O'Day.

"Nor it isn't lead." With a pecking motion of his head he sought to anticipate.

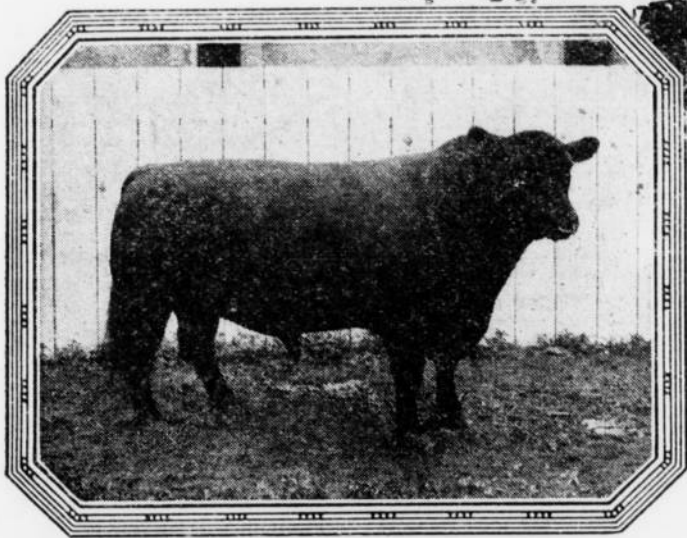
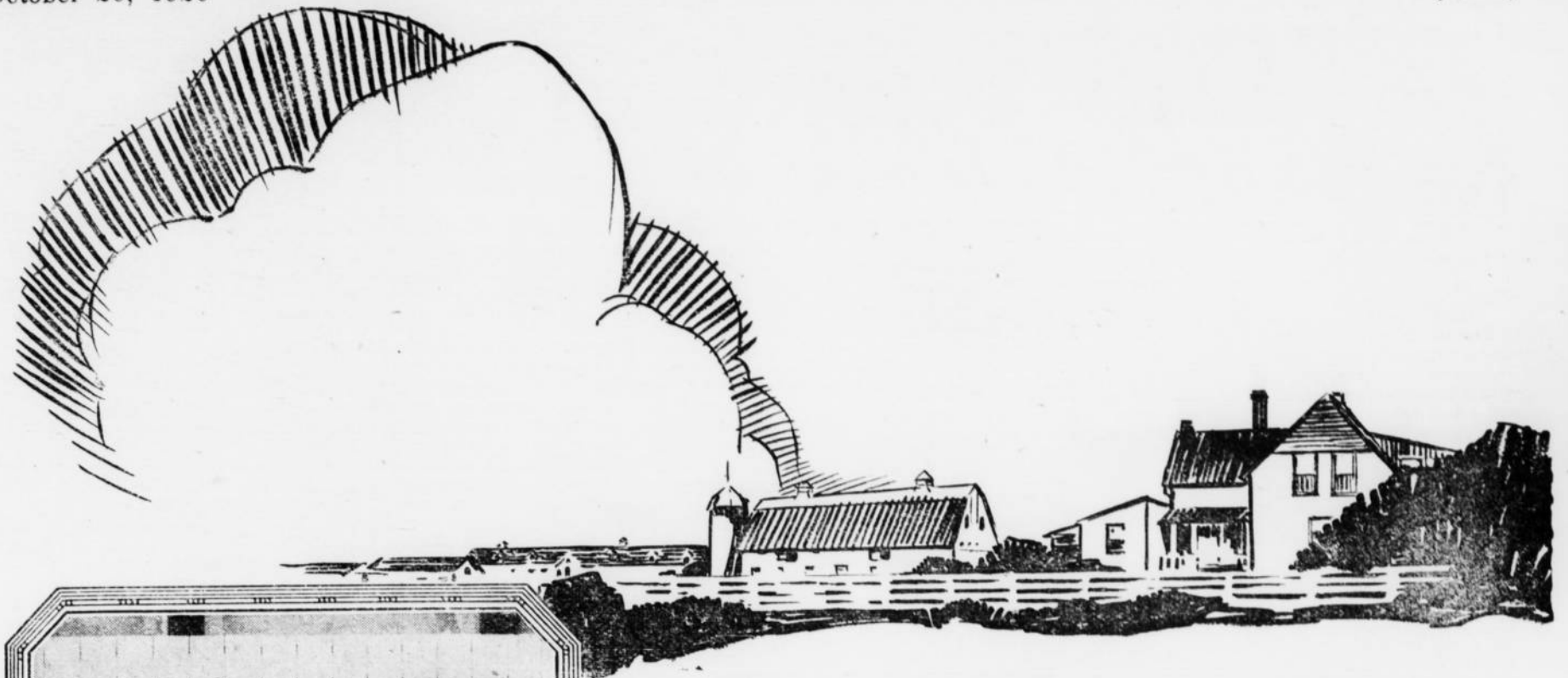
"I did not think that it was. But I read an article in a magazine—"

"What did Breriton say it was?" interrupted the assayer.

"He just disowned it as possessing no value."

"There's always a chance of Breriton being right. He's a Harvard man

Continued on Page 13



BLACKCAP MCGREGOR
The Lord of Glencarnock

Two Champions on Glencarnock Farm

The illustration at the top of this page is a sketch of the Glencarnock Stock Farm at Brandon, Manitoba, owned by James D. McGregor.

Mr. McGregor is one of the leading pure-bred stock breeders of Western Canada.

On Glencarnock Farm Mr. McGregor has two champions. One is the magnificent herd bull—Blackcap McGregor—worth thousands of dollars. The other is the Silent Alamo—shown at the bottom of the page—the farm electric light and power plant that is famous everywhere because it has “No Ruinous Vibration.”

Mr. McGregor believes in modern conveniences on the farm. He believes in living comfortably and happily. That is why he decided upon an electric light plant. It brings brilliant safe light to the barns where the stock is tended. It brings the comfort and convenience of running water. It brings power to operate small power machinery. In the house it brings running water in the kitchen. Makes possible a modern bathroom. Lights all the rooms bright as noon-day. Gives power to operate the churn, separator, washing machine, sewing machine, vacuum cleaner, electric iron—and many other electrical conveniences. Mr. McGregor selected the Silent Alamo. The judgment that has made Glencarnock Farm a wonderful success guided his choice. He made a wise selection, because the Silent Alamo is a wonderful plant. It is so perfectly designed that it operates without being anchored to a special foundation. It is absolutely free from ruinous

vibration. Starts at the press of a button. Has an automatic governor which controls motor speed—tapers charge to batteries. Automatic shut-offs protect motor from overheating or burning out of bearings. Has Ide Super-Silent Motor—a rotating sleeve-valve type. No valves to grind—no carbon—no tappets to adjust. Altogether a marvelous piece of engineering which will give long, dependable service.

Mr. McGregor has written us a letter—a part of which is reproduced to the left. Read what he says. Then go to the nearest Silent Alamo dealer and see the Silent Alamo. Watch it operate. Learn why it is called the **Silent Alamo**. This is the plant you want on your farm—the only plant unhesitatingly guaranteed to operate efficiently without being anchored to a special foundation.

See the dealer, and in the meantime, write for the free book, telling all about ruinous vibration as it affects light plant service.

Glencarnock Stock Farm
BRANDON, MAN.

Sept. 26, 1920.

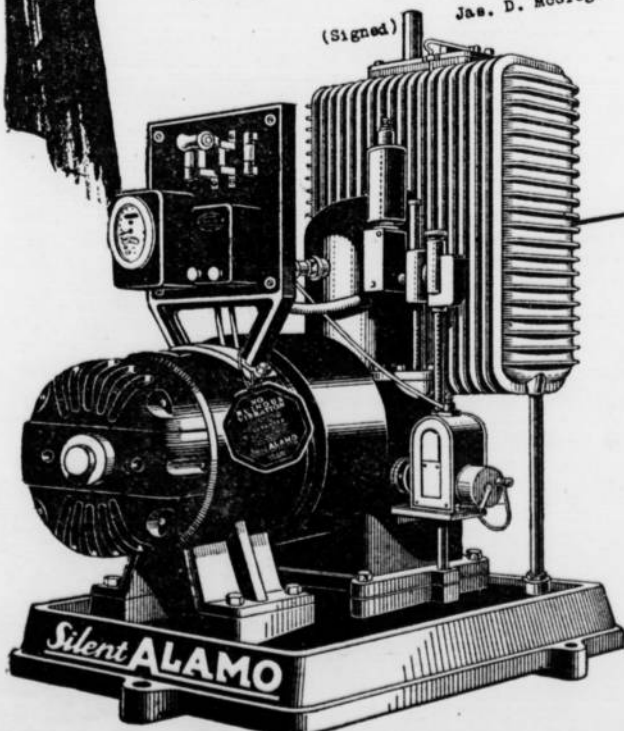
Robinson-Alamo Limited,
140 Princess Street,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs:-

With reference to the merits of the Silent Alamo I may say that we have been using this lighting plant on our Glencarnock farm now for the past three months and it is certainly giving us excellent satisfaction. We have not the slightest trouble with it any time and the batteries seem very easily kept charged. The engine is very simple and easy to start and I do not see how any one could get into trouble with it owing to the fool-proof regulators which you have on it.

Yours very truly,
Jas. D. McGregor

(Signed)



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Westco Pumps, Limited
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MADE IN CANADA

Co-operative Marketing Associations

VI.—A Recapitulation of the Principles Underlying the Success of the California Organizations—By R. D. Colquette

IN this series of short articles an endeavor has been made to sum up the general principles underlying the success of the co-operative marketing associations of the Pacific Coast, particularly those of California. Even at the risk of tedious re-iteration those basic principles will be recapitulated in this, the concluding article of the series.

1. Products Sold on Wholesale Markets

The price a farmer receives for his product is based on world's wholesale prices. Any saving effected between the producer and the wholesale market is an addition to the farmer's price. Moreover, until it reaches the wholesale market the handling of a farm product is essentially a process of assembling and forwarding in bulk shipments. After the wholesale market is reached the process is one of distribution, or breaking up into smaller shipments. The associations do not build up distributing machinery, which they believe to be the business of consumers' co-operation. They assemble, grade, pack and forward their members' products as far as they can be carried in bulk. At that point they are sold and the returns distributed to the members.

2. Organization is by Commodity

Marketing problems are not local. Each commodity or class of commodities has its own problems of marketing. In their progress to the consumer grains follow one line, fruit another, dairy produce another, and so on through the whole range of farm products. Marketing should therefore be attacked from the standpoint of the industry. This cannot be done by a local, independent association. All the producers of a commodity within a natural, or state or provincial area of production, should form an association. The more complete their control, the better they will be able, other things being equal, to solve their marketing problems within that area.

3. Membership Restricted

Only producers of the commodity handled by the association can become members. Since each commodity or class of commodities has its own marketing problems, it follows that those who produce each one are those most interested in marketing it. To protect their interest, it is essential that they and they alone should have a voice in the control of the association. That can only be done by restricting the membership to the producers of the commodity handled by the association. No outside interests can then affect its policies, which will always be directed to serving the producers. The only exception to this is that the general public also has an interest to serve. In order to assure the public that its interests will not be subverted, the newer associations provide that one director, appointed in most cases by the president of the agricultural college, represent the public on the board.

The association does not handle the product of non-members. In order to avail himself of the benefits of the association the producer must become a member. The association is simply a group of producers who band themselves together to sell collectively instead of individually.

4. Contract System Adopted

Members contract to sell products to the association only. Upon becoming a member the producer signs a binding contract to deliver all the product specified in the contract to the association for a period of years, generally five. These contracts are strictly enforced. The advantages of the contract system have been outlined in previous articles. By the terms of the contract the association agrees to buy the product and to resell it, returning to the producer the full resale price minus the costs of handling, and other specified deductions for which the grower receives an equity in the association's assets. Contracts with members are fundamental in financing the association's operations.

5. Products Pooled and Merchandised

The products of members are pooled according to quality or grade, and each receives the average net price for the grade into which his product falls. An

advance is made at the time of delivery and at the end of the crop year the balance is distributed, in a manner similar to that adopted with last year's wheat crop in Canada.

The products are merchandised. They are sold when and where the best prices can be obtained. They are sold on the wholesale market, to large buyers, in bulk shipments. Heavy declines in wheat prices were reported in the market page of The Guide for September 29 and the following significant statement was made, "Organized buying against disorganized selling appears to be having its effect." With the co-operative marketing associations, organized buyers are met by organized sellers.

6. No Profits Made

Associations should preferably have no capital stock and make no profits. When capital stock is issued in the association it is sold to members only, and each member subscribes in proportion to the amount of his product marketed through the association. He therefore finances the association in proportion to the extent to which its facilities are utilized in handling his product. The usual dividend is paid on capital.

A non-capital form of co-operative marketing organization has arisen in recent years. An initial membership fee of \$10 is charged, and that is the total cash contribution a member is required to make. A subsidiary corporation, having capital stock, is organized to do the physical handling of the product. The association has full control over the corporation. The same directorate presides over the affairs of both organizations. Preferred stock is sold in the corporation to banks or other investors, but this carries no voting power. Contracts with members form the collateral behind the stock. It is retired by deductions made from each member's returns during a period of, generally, five years. The members in return receive an equity in the corporation's assets in proportion to the deductions which have been made from the returns of each. Neither of these forms of organization make profits or accumulate reserves.

7. Expert Managers Engaged

Each large association is thoroughly departmentalized. It has its warehouse department, its sales department, its transportation department and whatever further divisions of its activities that are required. Each department is under the direct supervision of an expert in the problems with which it has to deal. Departmental managers are responsible to the general manager, who in turn is responsible to the board of directors. Managers are not necessarily members of the association. They would have to be growers of the product handled by it to become members. As managers they are the hired men of the association, engaged on salary to look after its affairs.

The board of directors are elected by the members on the one man, one vote system. As mentioned above, one outside director may sit on the board to represent the interests of the general public. Where local branches are organized, each has one or more directors on the central board. The present tendency, however, is toward a strong centralized form of organization with no locals. In this case members are formed into groups for the election of directors. A loosely organized advisory committee may be formed by each group to confer with its director on purely local matters. It is, however, only advisory, all power being concentrated in the central board.

8. Supplies Distributed Co-operatively

Producers are also consumers. Co-operative buying of supplies may therefore be made one of the association's activities. A separate branch or subsidiary company, operated on the principles of consumers' co-operation, may be organized. Goods are bought in quantity and distributed at usual retail prices. Reserves are built up and surplus profits distributed on a patronage basis. But it is recognized that a farmer's primary business interest is in the sale of his product, and the association is, therefore, primarily a marketing organization.

Farmer-Labor Party in U.S.

The Origin, Present Standing and Platform of the New Third Party in United States Politics, and its Candidates for the Presidency—By J. A. Stevenson

THE alliance between the Farmer and Labor groups, which last October captured the government of Ontario, has evidently been a fruitful source of inspiration to the democratic forces in the United States. They noted its success and determined to try and emulate it, with the result that as the outcome of a convention held some weeks ago at Chicago, there is now in existence in the U.S. a full fledged Farmer-Labor party, which has nominated candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency, and proposes to contest a number of seats for the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The original sponsors of the Chicago convention were a body of American radicals called the Committee of Forty-eight, which included most of the prominent figures in recent progressive movements in the U.S. Many of them had been adherents of Roosevelt's Progressive Party in 1912, and had supported Wilson in 1916, but they had now reached the conclusion that there was not the faintest hope of political salvation in either of the two historic parties. They realized that the American people were thoroughly disgusted with the Democrats, and would punish them in November, but they were also enraged at the choice of Senator Harding, a notorious reactionary as the Republican nominee. If Hoover had been chosen by the Republicans, many of them would have supported him. But believing that neither of the two candidates of the old parties would arouse any enthusiasm with the electorate, they thought the time ripe for an attempt to form a third party prepared to advocate an advanced platform. So they arranged to foregather in Chicago, and the Labor party and delegates from a number of farmers' organizations agreed to hold simultaneous conventions. Proposals for concerted action were laid before each gathering, and after they had been discussed a joint assembly was held, at which a definite Farmer-Labor party was organized, a platform settled, and Parley P. Christensen, of Utah, nominated as presidential candidate, with Max Hayes, a Labor leader, as his running mate for the vice-presidency. The Farmer-Labor party, realizing that the chief reason why the old parties have betrayed rather than served the people is that both are financed by the exploiting classes, have taken another leaf out of our book in deciding to make its members finance its work. It has, therefore, been organized as a dues-paying party. The aim is to marshal into concerted political action the exploited classes so that they may manage and finance their own politics. Like Canada, the United States has long been cursed with class politics, class parties and class government, and the new party is out to end them. The preamble of the platform foreshadows the line of appeal which it will make, and contains these pregnant sentences:

"All power to govern this nation must be restored to the people. Political democracy is only an empty phrase; without industrial democracy our nation stands today in danger of becoming an empire instead of a republic.

"Reconstruction . . . to be effective must smash in atoms the money power of the proprietors, of the two old parties."

The planks in the platform pledge restoration in full of American rights and liberties; full equal suffrage for all citizens regardless of sex, race, color and creed; democratic control of industry; public ownership and democratic operation of public utilities and natural resources; reduction of the growth and evils of farm tenancy; forcing into use idle lands; reduction of the burden of taxation on the exploited and placing it on the exploiter in proportion to his ability to pay. Special planks demand fair play for farmers. There is an anti-imperialism plank in which the Treaty of Versailles is denounced as well as the American treatment of dependencies like Haiti. It also demands

full voting rights for negroes, federal aid to education, full financial recompense for ex-service men, the recognition of Ireland and Russia, and the complete "bill of rights" drafted by the American Federation of Labor.

Some of the members of the Committee of Forty-eight took serious objections to a number of the planks, and at one stage of the convention the proceedings were marked by unseemly and bitter controversies which were, however, grossly exaggerated by the press of the old parties. In the end a few of the intellectual radicals withdrew their support, but the platform received the enthusiastic endorsement of the mass of the delegates, and they pledged themselves to conduct a vigorous campaign in its support.

Mr. Christensen, the selected candidate, is a striking figure of a man, being six feet four inches in height, and he is also the possessor of a very marked individuality. He is of Scandinavian parentage, and was born on the frontier, his father being a freighter who drove wagons from the railhead in Utah up into Idaho and Montana, when the latter lacked railways for themselves. He was educated at Cornell University, in the Law School, where he was chairman of a Republican Club. While taking his university course he served for a time as a county superintendent of schools. Having taken his degree at Cornell he became a county prosecuting attorney in Utah, and began his career by enforcing, to the rage of the employers, the local eight-hour law in mines and municipal works. At one time he did some journalism, and he is still a member of the News Writers' Union. Possessed of strong radical views, he got into relations with the Labor movement, and was frequently employed to conduct legal battles for trades unions and their members. During the war he won a notable case which established that an alien could not be deported merely because he held a membership card of the I.W.W. Hence the capitalist press are proceeding to brand him as "an attorney for the I.W.W.'s."

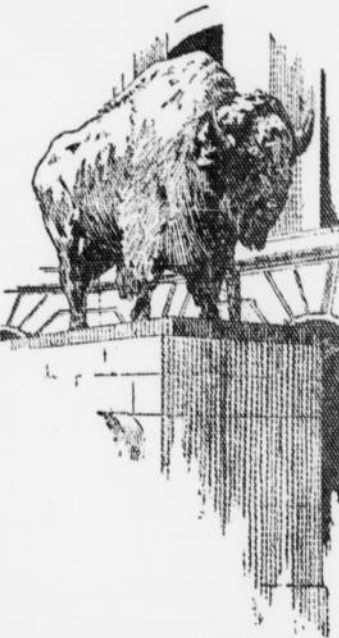
He came to Chicago as a delegate to the Forty-eighters' convention, of which he was made chairman, and when signs of trouble developed he told the gathering: "I'm not going to be rough but I am going to ride this convention." When the joint assemblage was convened and J. A. H. Hopkins, who held the gavel there, found himself helpless amid a storm of motions and counter-motions and threats and accusations, some delegates pushed Mr. Christensen forward, saying: "You did it in the convention of the Forty-eighters, now do it here." Within a few minutes he had restored complete order and thereafter never for a moment lost control of the gathering. An observer at Chicago wrote thus: "In Chicago, Christensen became easily this country's champion chairman. I have seen many chairmen. Christensen is the perfect gentlemanly boot-and-spur chairman without fear and without reproach. He became a presidential nominee by personally quelling his fellowman in two successive conventions, without ever driving his fellowman out of fellowship with him." He was one of the original organizers of the Labor party in Utah, and, therefore, commands the confidence of that body. He has a good knowledge of rural problems, and is at the same time an intellectual and an excellent speaker. So it is agreed that he fits with great exactness into the needs of the Farmer-Labor party, especially as he has no personal or factional associations which would impede him in his task of winning the support of wage-earners and farmers. He is a bachelor and a total abstainer. The vice-presidential candidate, Max Hayes, has long been prominent as an advocate of political action by American Labor.

The Farmer-Labor party will command the support of a considerable body of intellectuals scattered throughout the country, university professors, teachers, lawyers, etc., and a number of

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ALBERTA

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"Some Overalls!"



the minor salaried classes, who are oppressed by existing economic conditions. But one of its two main sources of strength will come from the farmer groups who have followed the banner of the Nonpartisan League. They have now a formidable membership in the north-western states of the Union. They control the government of North Dakota and are strong in Minnesota, Montana, South Dakota and Wisconsin, while they have a foothold in Iowa, Nebraska and other adjacent states. Hitherto they have tried to work within the old parties, and recently came within a few thousand votes of capturing the Republican primaries in Minnesota. These tactics will now be abandoned in favor of more direct action.

The other pillar of the alliance is the American Labor party. The American Federation of Labor, under the influence of Samuel Gompers and the old gang of Conservative officials who dominate the executive, have so far declined to allow the federation to embark on independent political action. They have devised a policy with the catchword "Elect your friends and defeat your enemies," which means that their influence will be thrown for and against individuals according to their record of Labor issues. In the main their support will be given to Democratic candidates. But the radical element in the Labor world declined to accept Mr. Gompers' veto, and went ahead with the formation of Labor parties in different states. Illinois and Indiana are the centres of this political movement, and these two states between them sent 391 out of the 600 Labor delegates who came to Chicago. These delegates could be analysed into two main groups; those from trades unions or combinations of trades unions, and those "from Labor party branches." Supporters of the Labor party who are not trades unionists may join Labor party branches of which there are several brands, state, county and city. State branches have been formally organized in 15 states as far scattered as Connecticut, California, Washington and Oklahoma. But the trades union locals still supply the main strength of the Labor party which is being steadily built up by the capture of the control of individual locals. The United Mine Workers of America, for instance, in defiance of their president and secretary, have now adhered to the Labor party and the process of conquest is forging ahead. Sooner or later the whole trades union movement in the U.S. will fall into line with the Labor party. The strength, however, which the latter could bring to the new alliance will be materially lessened at this election by the candidature of the Socialist leader, Eugene Debs, now in prison at Atlanta, who may well poll 2,000,000 votes. If these were free to support Mr. Christensen he could give a serious fright to the old parties, but under existing circumstances all he can hope to achieve is to carry on and do a large volume of educational work on economic and political issues, and afford an outlet for the votes of the large number of American Progressives who despair of the old parties but are not ready to accept the Socialist creed. The effort of the Farmer-Labor party will be to induce all exploited groups to unite for the overthrow of the exploiters, and their progress and performances should be watched with great interest in Canada.

The Badge of Honor

I knew a man of industry,
Who made big bombs for the R.F.C.;
He pocketed lots of £ s. d.—
And now (Thank God) has the O.B.E.

I knew a woman of pedigree,
Who asked some soldiers out to tea,
And said "Dear me," and "Yes, I see";
So she (Thank God) has the O.B.E.

I knew a fellow of twenty-three,
Who got a job with a fat M.P.—
Not caring much for the infantry—
And he (Thank God) has the O.B.E.

I had a friend—a Man—and he
Just held the line for you and me,
Just kept the Germans from the sea;
and died without the O.B.E.,
Thank God, without the O.B.E.

—Exchange.

The Caribou of the North

—here is the big game that ranks with the moose in its attraction for the hunter. Ranging from Newfoundland to Alaska it requires the vast expanse afforded by the barren and scrub lands of the Arctic and sub-Arctic. Like the grizzly it is one of the first animals to retire before the advance of settlement.

Far above all other animals Caribou demand solitude. This is hard to realize for they appear devoid of all fear as they mill around to the windward, but, follow the herd once it has got the wind and struck its line of flight, and one realizes the necessity of ammunition of long range, velocity and accuracy.

Good Caribou grounds are still fairly easy of access, but great care should be used in the selection of ammunition.

DOMINION Metallics



are the cartridges for Caribou, the ammunition which combines all the proved qualities of accuracy, speed and dependability.

Our new game book, "The Call of Canada", with illustrations of Canadian game birds and animals reproduced in full colors, contains valuable information that will interest you. Every sportsman should have a copy of this beautiful book in his library.

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The Friend in Nome

Continued from Page 8

—they hit it some times. You have been thinking it was tin?"

"No, but I fancied it might be molybdenite."

The little man's eyes flashed like a trap. "What do you know about molybdenite when Breriton, U.S. government assayer, couldn't recognize it?"

"Then it is," petitioned O'Day, "it is molybdenite?"

"Of course it is. If you have a hill of it you are rich. It has just been discovered that it makes a better steel than tungsten. You will probably have difficulty in selling it here." He wrote out for O'Day an affirmation.

How wonderful the world when wealth comes! O'Day stepped out into nightless afternoon with every pulse leaping to the sun. Rich! How much? He could now marry Catherine. And Estelle Fair—he would do something for her. A little business, say, in Oregon of her own. He realized that if he had not met Catherine this woman with the regal physicality and red hair, with a heart as strong and poetic as the hills, might have woven for him magic chains. But his love for the British Columbia girl was like some divine golden song-bird in his heart.

Dizzy with success, he turned into the lobby of the Nome hotel and sat down. Then he came down to the fact that his fortune depended on his ability to sell. Who, in this north country, was loaded with low-grade iron and needed molybdenite to make it valuable?

A man passed on the street. It was the editor of the local paper. O'Day had met him previously and hurried out and sleeved him.

"Why yes," advised Stanlaw, "the Guggenheims have acres of iron in Alaska and British Columbia. One of the chiefs is here in the North now—ask at the hotel for him, J. W. Battleford. If you have molybdenite they'll buy it—it's scarce. I'll bet there isn't half a dozen prospectors in Alaska know of it."

"Don't put anything about this in the paper till I get the deal through."

"Why not?—it might help you."

"No. Please wait till it's all over—someone might try to jump the claim."

"All right, my boy; I'll keep the bacon sweet for you."

O'Day left him and sought J. W. Battleford—stout, dignified and diamond-ringed. That gentleman went out to see the claim next day, examined it thoroughly and extensively and wrote a check for \$75,000 the day after.

It had been so simple, so easily done, that when O'Day had deposited the check in the bank and stood again on the street he could scarcely believe his good fortune. He was dreaming and would wake up. The Arctic sun would slip from the sky. Perhaps he wasn't in Nome at all? Supposing he were still in Vancouver, that his life since then had been all imaginary—and this last golden phase of the dream turn to nightmare? His brain whirled like a beggar who has overnight been made a king. He thought, smiling, of the post-office—it would be assurance of his location. He had written Catherine—it was time for an answer from her. A mail boat had arrived that day.

The postoffice yielded him the pearls of her writing. He tore open the blue envelope as if it had been another fortune. He read and his face became chalk—he leaned for support on a writing stand. The blood thundered a volcano in his head. Beneath his vision the writing taunted him like writhing bayonets. She was in Vancouver now and told him in a few cold words, without explanation, that she had decided she could not marry him after all. There would be no use of him writing and it would be better, too, that they should not see each other again. Some time, perhaps, when they were both married they could be friends.

Ah, how that hurt! So she thought of marrying someone else! Friends! He ground his teeth and the tears flooded his eyes. What would he—could he do?—he was impotent. The Arctic night had settled on him in mid-summer. Since he had no opportunity of seeing the Vancouver papers pub-

lished the days succeeding his being shanghaied on the whaler and the foolish stories they outlined of a love affair between him and Helen Graham, the beautiful white girl he had rescued in Chinatown, he was helpless to deduce the fact that Catherine Ludgate had given him up because of these stories, because of her belief in the face of these published statements that his affections had turned to the other girl. He, in his ignorance, could only think that someone else had won her heart.

Blindly he sought out Estelle Fair. He wanted sympathy—perhaps the magnetism of her touch—to know that his blood ran, that his flesh hadn't become marble. He needed, like a lost child, the tenderness of her voice. He found her in her apartment overlooking the sea. It was the first time he had been there, except to leave her at the door.

She was playing the piano—the lingering, rose-entwined music of Chopin. He had entered to her "Come in," and she glanced at him casually. "Sit down," she said easily—and went on playing. Then she realized that this man whom she had seen tame a Herculean ruffian of the sea in something less than three minutes was weeping like an infant behind her.

She turned to him, the mother coming out in her, and sat down on the couch beside him. "What is it, Laurence, what is it, dear?"

Without a word he handed her the letter. The joy that lit her face he did not see. She took his hand and stroked it as if he might have been a child. She did not utter reproaches against her rival. Not then! "So that is the girl," she breathed. "It is too bad."

"It is horrible, horrible," returned the man; "I can't understand it."

"Women often don't understand themselves," she replied. "Some times they give their heart when they shouldn't and some times they haven't a heart to give. The world is such a mess of things that should be and aren't."

O'Day lifted his head. "It's done me, Estelle."

"Pshaw! Nothing could do you—

you were born a conqueror."

"To lose everything," he added.

"You have lost nothing—she has lost you."

She flung to her feet and paced the room, so that he watched her. "Why does a man always overvalue the thing he can't have and undervalue the thing he can?" The lines of her figure rippled to the challenge of her words—a superb woman of endless fire.

"I valued her just as much when I could have her," pointed out O'Day quietly.

"You did—and now she has shown what she is made of. Is she a woman like me who would fight to the rim of hell with a man she loved? If you were an outlaw, a thief, the worst in the world, I wouldn't desert you. And she—she deserts probably because you haven't made enough money. I love you—you know I love you—and I'm worth you. I am the kind of woman God meant for you when he made you daring, when he made you strong. I love you, do you hear; and I love you to a depth that no weak woman could ever go. I loved you the first time I ever met you. And I'm good—I've roughed it—but I'm good, and that's saying something. Where would your pale, weak woman be among wolves?"

"Estelle," he reproved gently, "you do not know her."

"No, I don't; but I've read her letter. She could never love you like I."

"And you imagine I do not appreciate your love?"

"There is only one appreciation for it." She sank suddenly on her knees in front of him. "Laurence, listen, listen to me, honey. You cared and you have lost her and it's rough. But I'll more than make it up if you give me a chance. I'll be a mother and a sweetheart and a friend to you. If you have only a loaf of bread it will do me. I'll go with you anywhere, do anything. You'll learn to care for me more than you ever cared for anyone. Wherever your arm still holds me it will be heaven."

Continued on Page 16



\$18²⁵ Per Year

Serves Quaker Oats each morning to a family of five

Quaker Oats, the food of foods, costs one cent per large dish. The price of one chop serves 12 dishes.

Five dishes daily cost \$18.25 a year, while just five eggs a day would cost you \$82.

Quaker Oats supplies 1,810 calories of nutriment per pound. That's the energy measure of food value. Round steak yields less than half that.

A boy needs 2,000 calories per day. They would cost 13c in Quaker Oats, in eggs about \$1.30.

These costs mean little in a day. But note what they mean on a year of breakfasts for a family of five.

Cost per year for serving five, based on this year's average prices

1 chop each, per day, \$219	Average meats, \$146
2 eggs each, per day, \$164	Average fish, \$146

The cost of nutriment



Quaker Oats—6½¢
Per 1000 calories



Eggs—65¢
Per 1000 calories



Steak—45¢
Per 1000 calories

\$125 Saved

Quaker Oats breakfasts, compared with these other desirable breakfasts, save at least \$125 per year.

The Quaker Oats forms the supreme food, almost the ideal food, the greatest food that grows.

It is rich in elements growing children need. As vim-food it has age-old fame. The best food you can serve in mornings is a dish of Quaker Oats.

Serve other foods at other meals. People need variety. But use this one-cent breakfast dish to cut the average cost.

Quaker Oats

Packed in Sealed, Round Packages, With Removable Cover

WHEAT PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES

Leave your certificates with this Bank and we will collect for you the final payment which will probably be authorized by the Wheat Board about the end of October.

526

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL : \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUND : \$15,000,000

Transportation and Crop Marketing

Better transportation this year simplifies the marketing of crops. Our Banking Service relieves farmers of their financial worries, while they are busy on their land.

400 branches in Canada, and world-wide affiliations provide complete banking facilities.

As the pioneer Bank of Western Canada we are bankers for the United Grain Growers, the United Farmers of Alberta, and the Saskatchewan Co-Operative Elevator Company.

453

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Head Office - WINNIPEG



The Business of Conserving Your Money

WHY work so hard to get money, and then neglect the business of conserving it?

Do you know that you can open a **BANK ACCOUNT** with the **HOME BANK** with an amount as small as **One Dollar?**

The first desposit will act as an incentive to add more dollars to your account.

Open an Account at Once!

AT THE
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Canada's Great Opportunity in Livestock



The importance of the livestock industry cannot be too strongly, nor too frequently, emphasized. Europe will for years import meat products in enormous quantities.

The agricultural prosperity of Canada depends more than ever upon exports of beef, pork, lamb, etc.

The Royal Bank of Canada

Paid-up Capital and Reserves..... \$ 38,000,000
Total Resources over 590,000,000

Business and Finance

Appointing an Executor

ONE of the most important things to be considered in making a will is the appointment of an executor. An executor, of course, is the person named in a will to take charge of the affairs of the testator at his death and divide the property to the heirs according to the directions given in the will. If the executor is lacking in the knowledge or business ability necessary to the efficient discharge of his duties, the heirs naturally will suffer, and much of the property which has been accumulated by years of toil may be wasted. Evidently, then, the selection of the best possible executor is a matter of prime importance.

The Personal Executor

Until recent years it was customary to appoint a personal friend or relative, sometimes one of the heirs, as executor, and this practice still prevails to a considerable extent. There are, however, many dangers in this course. It sometimes happens, for instance, that the personal executor named in a will is unable to act. He may even die before the time comes to put the will into force, or he may be ill or removed to a distant place. There have been cases where personal executors have not been strictly honest or impartial in cases of family differences, and though most executors may be trusted to be absolutely honest, they are not always fitted by their business experience to do justice to the estate which they are called upon to handle. This is particularly the case when a man dies leaving property which must be disposed of in order that it may be distributed among a number of heirs, or where the estate or a portion of it must be held in trust for one who has a life interest, or for children until they become of age. It is often unfair, as well as unwise, to place a responsibility of this kind upon a friend who probably has plenty to do in looking after his own affairs.

The Trust Company

To avoid these dangers and difficulties, many people now-a-days appoint a trust company as their executor. A trust company, being a corporate body, is not, like an individual, subject to illness or death. It carries on the business of its clients every business day of the year, and being a large institution is able to employ officials who are experts in the particular department of the work which they handle. When property has to be sold or investments made, the trust company is familiar with the best course to pursue, and is, in almost every case, able to transact the business to greater advantage than any individual executor. In some cases, also, the advantageous handling of an estate necessitates the temporary use of outside funds. Few personal executors are able, or willing, to make advances for this purpose, but the trust company has funds at its disposal which can be used in this way if necessary.

There are a number of well established and thoroughly reliable trust companies in Canada, with offices in all the principal towns and cities throughout the country. Their services are at the disposal of everyone, whether their estates are large or small, and the growth of their business as executors is evidence that the services which they render are being increasingly appreciated.

Choosing a Stock Broker

The principal stock exchanges of Canada are located at Montreal and Toronto, and it is at these centres that most of the securities dealt in publicly are bought and sold. The firms having seats on these exchanges, however, have representatives and correspondents in all the cities throughout Canada, and the man on the farm as well as the people of the cities can invest their surplus funds with very

little trouble through these agencies.

In making an investment in stocks or bonds, the first step is to get in touch with a reliable broker or bond dealer. There are a number of firms that are so well known in Canada that no one need have the least hesitation in seeking their advice and making investments through them. It is a simple matter, however, to ascertain the standing of a broker or bond dealer, and any bank manager would be able either to give this information or to obtain it by writing to his head office or the office of his bank in the city where the broker is located. If the office of the broker is in Winnipeg, the Business and Finance Department of The Guide might be able to furnish the required information.

Commission Charges

There is a difference in the method of dealing in stocks from that followed in the case of bonds. The stock broker acts as agent for his clients, buying or selling on the stock exchange according to the instructions given him, and charging a commission fixed by the rules of the exchange for his services. On securities listed on the stock exchange the usual charge is a quarter of one per cent. on the par value. Thus if ten shares of a par value of \$100 each are bought at 90, the buyers pay \$900 for the shares and \$2.50 commission to the broker. The same commission would be charged when the securities were sold. In buying bonds from a bond dealer, however, there is no commission charged. The dealer buys the bonds for his own account and sells them at a net price.

Sending Money

People who make large transactions on the stock exchange frequently send money to their brokers with their instructions, and feel quite safe in doing so. Anyone who hesitates to take this course, however, can forward the money through a bank, and have it handed to the broker in exchange for the securities. In the case of unregistered bonds, payable to bearer, the dealer will forward the securities to the client's bank, to be handed to the purchaser in exchange for his money. This, however, cannot be done with stocks or registered bonds which have to be transferred to the name of the purchaser in the books of the company. When once a share of stock has been transferred it is of no value to anyone but the person in whose name it stands, and payment must therefore be made by the purchaser before the transfer is made.

Information and Advice

In sending money to a broker or bond dealer, care should be taken to send a draft or check that will be cashed at par in the city where it is to be cashed.

Having got in touch with a reliable broker or bond dealer, the investor should not hesitate to seek his advice. There are all kinds of investments, suitable to investors in different circumstances, and the broker will be able to give information as to the various companies and bond issues which will assist the investor in selecting an investment that meets his own requirements.

Life Insurance and Annuities

One of the features of the Returned Soldiers' insurance scheme established by the Dominion government, is the payment of a portion of the insurance to the beneficiary in the form of an annuity. Under the government scheme it is provided that not more than one-fifth of the amount of the insurance may be paid at death, the balance being payable, at the option of the insured, in equal annual instalments, either as an annuity certain over a period of five, 10, 15 or 20 years, or as a life annuity to the beneficiary, or as an annuity for life guaranteed for 5, 10, 15 or 20 years.

If, for example, the amount of insurance is \$5,000 and the insured

THE Business and Finance Department of The Guide is prepared to furnish general information to its readers on the subject of investments, insurance, banking, mortgages and credit problems generally. The object of this department is to furnish information which will assist farmers to make their business more profitable and to enable farmers throughout the country to profit by each others' experience. All enquiries and communications should be addressed to Business and Finance Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg Man.



WHAT will H.B.C. land produce? Have you read the crop reports of best districts in the Prairie Provinces for 1920?

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY offers undeveloped farm land in nearly all of these districts at as low as \$10 to \$25 an acre—with seven years to pay. ¶ This fertile raw land, when cropped, will yield returns as profitable to progressive farmers as those of the best districts this year. ¶ H.B.C. land often pays for itself with the first or second crop. ¶ Think it over. Look around you. Several parcels of H.B.C. farm land may be near. Consult our local Sales Solicitor.

An interesting booklet, "Opportunities in Canada's Success Belt," and map of farm lands will be sent free on request to those interested.

Land Commissioner, Desk 23
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
WINNIPEG
L.S. 17

HBC

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FOR SALE

A modern, irrigated ranch, containing 680 acres, enclosed by seven miles of barb wire fencing, to which may be added 2,200 acres of side-hill grazing leased from the government.

PRESENT PRODUCTION—45 acres orchard, yielding an average of 7,000 boxes of apples per annum. In 1919, the crop of hay, timothy and alfalfa was 225 tons.

FUEL—Plenty of wood on the property. **TITLE**—Indefeasible, together with water records. One of the chief features of the ranch is the abundant supply of water. There are about four miles of ditches registered, and the property of owner.

LOCATION—Situated on the west bank of the Fraser River, 150 miles from Vancouver and three miles from Lytton, this village being situated at the confluence of the Thompson and Fraser Rivers.

TRANSPORTATION—Main lines Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railway.

GENERAL FACILITIES—The ranch is connected up by telephone and is within easy distance of the post office, schools, stores, churches, etc.

CLIMATE—Spring and autumn are dry with no heavy cold rains or snow. Summer is warm, though normally the thermometer registers but between 65 and 75 degrees in the shade. Winter sees a slight fall of snow. This property is eminently suited for intensive farming including stock raising, and illimitable possibilities exist for a large revenue to be derived therefrom. Every phase of farming can be successfully and profitably indulged in.

The private residence, costing \$12,000, also the superintendent's house, are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. The outbuildings are thoroughly complete. The large barn has cement floors and driving entrances from two levels. There is a fruit packing house, also a large root house, two four-roomed houses for hired help, a good blacksmith shop, stone chicken houses and driving shed. The houses are furnished, and the furniture together with the Livestock, Farm Implements, Tools and Harness can be bought at a valuation. The price is \$85,000. Further particulars on application to

R. V. WINCH & CO.
LIMITED WINCH BUILDING
VANCOUVER
BRITISH COLUMBIA

LEARN AUCTIONEERING

at World's Original and Greatest School and become independent with no capital invested. Every branch of the business taught. Write today for Free Catalog.—JONES NATIONAL SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING. 52N Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Carey M. Jones, Mgr

has chosen to have \$1,000 paid in one sum at death, the remaining \$4,000 can then be converted into an annuity certain for 5, 10, 15 or 20 years. If a five-year term is chosen, the annual payments commence one year from the date of death of the insured and continue for five years, and will be \$898.52 each. The benefit will then cease, whether the beneficiary be alive or dead. If the beneficiary dies before the payments are completed, the remaining payments will be made to the beneficiary's heirs. If a 10-year period is chosen, the annuity payments will be \$493.16; for a 15-year period, \$359.76; and for a 20-year period, \$294.32 each.

Life Annuity

If, instead of an annuity certain, a life annuity to the beneficiary is chosen, the annual payments will depend upon the age of the beneficiary, and payments will be continued throughout life but will cease absolutely at death. For a beneficiary aged 25 years at the death of the insured, the life annuity provided by \$4,000 principal sum is \$219.16; for age 35, \$240.12; for age 45, \$272.28; for age 55, \$324.52; for age 65, \$431.84; and for age 75, \$679.24.

It will be seen from these illustrations, which are taken from the official booklet published by the Commissioners, Returned Soldiers' Insurance, Ottawa, that the withholding of a portion of the insurance money at the time of the death of the insured, is compensated for by the addition of interest to the deferred payments. Thus in the first illustration given above, five annual payments of \$898.52 are made in lieu of \$4,000 cash, the \$98.52 a year representing interest at four per cent. per annum. The same rate of interest is allowed in all cases, and all the various plans of payment allowed by the government are mathematically equivalent to each other, the option being given only in order that the needs of the beneficiaries may be better met.

The insured is required to choose the plan of payment, but he may change his choice at any time, and if circumstances warrant it the minister of finance may, after the death of the insured, permit a change in the plan of payment at the request of the beneficiary.

Monthly Income Policy

The payment of life insurance money in the form of an annuity is compulsory under the government scheme. In insurance with a life insurance company it is optional, and a form of policy which is growing in popularity is one providing for a monthly income for the widow or other beneficiaries from the time of the death of the insured.

Foreign Exchange

October 12.

The United States dollar was for sale at the banks at a premium of 9½ per cent.

The British pound was for sale at the banks for \$3.83½; normal price without bank charges, \$4.86 2-3.

The money of the countries of continental Europe was for sale at the following prices in Canadian cents:

	Day's price	Normal price
French franc	7.36	19.3
Belgian franc	7.78	19.3
Swiss franc	17.70	19.3
Italian lira	4.47	19.3
Greek drachma	11.40	19.3
Norwegian crown	14.40	27.0
Danish crown	15.40	27.0
Swedish crown	21.80	26.8
Austrian crown	2.02	20.3
German mark	.52	23.8
Spanish peseta	16.25	19.5
Dutch guilder	34.15	40.0

Bank at M.A.C.

For the accommodation of the students and staff of the Manitoba Agricultural College, the Royal Bank of Canada has opened a branch in the administration building of the college. "Money from home" is always welcome to the boys and girls, and the new branch will enable them to cash checks and do other banking business without making a trip to Winnipeg.

With Victory bonds and other government securities yielding from six to seven per cent. interest, why risk good money in speculative enterprises?

A Habit Once Formed is Hard to Break—

PROOF!

Get the habit of using

**Red Star
Gasoline**

and

**William Penn
MOTOR OIL**

in your Automobile or Tractor, and then

—Try to break it!

**North Star Oil
& Refining Company**
LIMITED



Lake of the Woods Statement shows Varied Activities.

That it is not absolutely imperative for a milling company to confine its efforts solely to milling when conditions are not at their best, is demonstrated in striking fashion by the statement submitted recently to the shareholders of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company.

It is popular knowledge that the Government placed a number of restrictions on the flour manufacturers, which removed entirely the individuality of the different brands. The Lake of the Woods Milling Company realized that this would affect their earnings on the milling end of the business, and immediately turned around to see what could be done in other fields closely allied to their business, such as dealing in coarse grains, etc.

The annual statement just issued shows that their profits from milling operations have decreased, as was expected, but the profits from their activities in other fields have increased to an extent which very nearly looks after the decrease in the profits on milled flour. The increase in the "Profits from Other Sources" makes the statement appear entirely satisfactory from all angles, and the Lake of the Woods Company have the foresightedness and versatility of their management to thank for this.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY STATEMENT. VARIOUS ACTIVITIES INDICATED.

Many people have been watching with interest for the statements of the milling companies covering the period during which they labored under Government restrictions, and the statement issued by the Lake of the Woods Milling Company to their shareholders is of interest to all.

Despite the hindrance of the regulations, the statement is highly satisfactory, although the profits have been made not so much by milling operations as by the Company's various activities in other fields.

The total profits for the year were \$732,232, against \$756,616 of a year ago. The net earnings were equal to 23.4 per cent. on the increased stock, against 28.5 per cent. on last year's lower capitalization. The slight decrease is due to the war-time regulation which made it necessary for the Lake of the Woods Milling Company to depart from their standard of excellence for their brands and to make use of certain substitutes designated by the Government.

The balance sheet indicates a strong fiscal position. The Company's net working capital at the end of the year amounted to \$3,401,089, compared with \$2,236,855.

The statement shows the total revenue for the year to be derived from the following:

Milling profits (after deduction of operating expenses and providing reserves for doubtful accounts, war taxes, etc.)	\$410,521.49
Profits from sources other than milling proper (including dividend from Sunset Mfg. Co. Limited, the subsidiary Company)	321,711.36
	\$732,232.85

This amount has been apportioned as follows:	
Interest on Company's bonds	\$54,000.00
Dividend of 7 per cent. on Preferred Shares	105,000.00
Dividend of 12 per cent. on Common Stock	294,000.00
Written off on property and good-will accounts	100,000.00
Carried to Surplus Account	179,232.85
	\$732,232.85

The Tariff Question

There are signs of an approaching general election. The organized farmers and the New National Policy for which it stands is about to be put to a test such as it has never before received, for, undoubtedly, the next election will be fought out on the Tariff question.

Do You Understand It
Do You Want to Know What It Is
Do You Know How It is Worked
Do You Want to Know Who Gets the Benefit?

Then Read Canada's Protective Tariff

By EDWARD PORRITT

SEND COUPON
TODAY

Don't be a mere voter, be an intelligent voter. Understand this question on which you will be asked to express an opinion. It is the duty of every farmer in Western Canada to know the truth, when it means so much to him. Get this book and read facts that are more interesting than fiction, this is the most complete and enlightening history of the Tariff question ever written.

READ THIS BOOK AT OUR EXPENSE
You are not obligated to buy

In order to show how the tariff works we will send you this book free and postpaid. Keep it seven days. Read it—examine it—and if in your opinion it is worth 75c. send us this amount. If not mail it back to us unopened and there will be nothing to pay.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG MAN.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE. 32
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen—I would like you to send me, on approval, a copy of CANADA'S PROTECTIVE TARIFF, with the distinct understanding that I will, within seven days after receiving the book, send you its price, viz., 75c., or return it to you, postpaid (unopened).

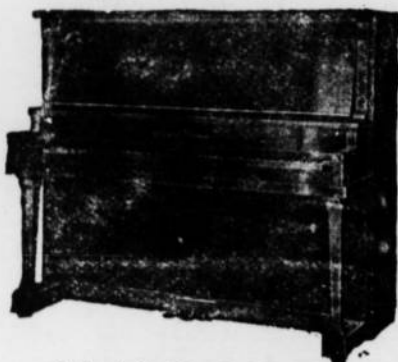
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

BUY YOUR PIANO NOW AT THE OLD PRICES

Easy Terms
Lowest Prices
Best Pianos

WITH the general advance in prices of almost everything, pianos, up to the present time, show probably the smallest increase. Labor and materials have greatly increased manufacturing costs, and to these items must be added the recently imposed government tax.

IMPERIAL PIANO



Colonial Style \$435

TODAY we can still offer many styles of our different makes of pianos at the old prices, free from tax—pianos of national reputation that are the best value your money can buy—and in a wide range of prices.

Bell Piano

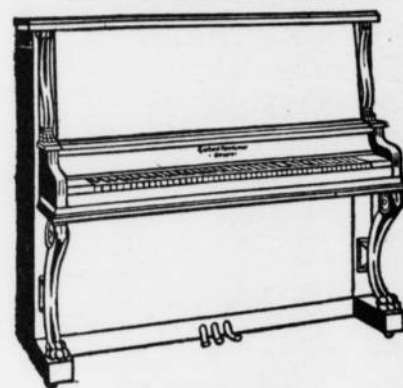
Style C

\$545

Other well-known makes at Rock Bottom Prices

EVERY piano we sell carries with it also our exchange privilege and unconditional guarantee—you must be satisfied or your money returned. You choose from over ninety styles in our complete catalogue.

GERHARD-HEINTZMAN



Style Armand

\$595

To-Day's Prices Cannot Last

ANTICIPATE your purchase of a piano if necessary. Our terms make it easy for every home to possess a good piano. Small cash payments will be accepted, and the balance you can pay off in quarterly, half-yearly or fall payments. No house is home without a piano. If you ever intend to own a piano buy it today. Be assured of the high quality and the lower prices now obtainable. Later on you will have to pay more.

PLAYER-PIANOS

The best known makes, embodying all the modern improvements and sold on Easy Payment Terms

\$850 up

PHONOGRAPHS

All Styles. At Every Price.

YOU'LL never regret the money invested in one of these great home entertainers. The long winter evenings will be much more pleasant with all the world's best music at your command. Take advantage of our wide assortment and our easy payment terms. Complete outfits at \$48.85, \$71.00, \$88.75, \$100.50, \$115.00, \$136.00 \$151.75, \$183.00 and up.

WRITE FOR CATALOG.

Used Organ Bargains

Doherty, 6 Octaves, Piano Cased	\$125
Bell, 6 Octaves, Piano Cased	115
Dominion, 6 Octaves, Piano Cased	110
Karn, 5 Octaves, High Top	60

All in First-Class Condition



The Phonola

\$172

Complete with 20 Columbia Record Selections

WINNIPEG PIANO CO. LTD.

333 PORTAGE AVE.

PIANOS—Steinway, Gerhard-Heintzman, Nordheimer, Haines, Bell, Sherlock-Manning, Doherty, Lesage, Canada, Brambach, Autopiano and Imperial.

PHONOGRAPHS—Edison, Columbia, Gerhard-Heintzman, Pathephone, Phonola, Curtiss Aeronola, McLagan, Starr, Euphonolian.

The Spirit of the Mutual

The spirit of the Mutual is reflected in the well-known slogan of the company—"we aim to furnish the largest amount of sound life insurance for the least possible outlay."

The spirit of the Mutual is therefore the spirit of public service. The good of the many, not personal profit, is the secret of the wonderful success of the Mutual of Canada.

In the last five years the business of the company has doubled; the next five will probably see a similar development. Fifty years of Public Service have revealed to the people of Canada the spirit of the Mutual which is the spirit of co-operation.

The Mutual Life of Canada
Waterloo-Ontario

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A Friend in Nome

Continued from Page 13

A flood of tears came to her eyes and he bent and kissed her hair. Then he raised her face, holding it between his hands.

"Don't you think," he said, "that I know all that you are. You are worthy of me a thousand times, my dear. But a man cannot change his life over in a day. Remember that this other girl has been a dream with me for a long time. Let me go away for six months—alone, not with her, and settle the thing for myself. You will go down with me—but to Oregon. I won't leave you here—you're too damn fine for the crowd you cater to. If I never love you, you know that—that I do appreciate you."

"I cannot leave," she responded, content with his hands on her; "what do you mean?"

"I mean that Winthrop's bill was molybdenite and that I have sold it for \$75,000."

"Molybdenite!—what is that?"

"Never mind now—it brought the money. I am setting you up with \$10,000 in Oregon. You've got to take it—it's through you I got hold of the mine. I am sending Winthrop \$5,000 for his 'bit.' I feel that he should get something out of it. And I have \$60,000 left."

"But I can't take the \$10,000," she demurred.

"You've got to—it's your independence—it's my desire for you."

"I'm going down with you?" she pleaded.

"Yes, you're going down with me." "You will not forget what I told you—what I hope?"

"Not," he promised, "if you take the money." Her eyes raised submissively to his mastery.

"And now I'm going to kiss you for the wonderful girl you are."

She gave him the full June sweetness of her lips and her arms held him.

"Oh, look," she said as they arose, "they sent me a Vancouver paper." It was still unopened.

"Can I take it with me?" he requested.

She gave it to him and pressed his hand at the door.

He broke the wrapper on the paper and going down town read it. A headline informed him that Clinton Ludgate (Catherine's father), was on the point of bankruptcy, that it would take \$30,000 to tide him over, and if he didn't get it there was great danger of his imprisonment. There was no need to think—only one thing to do. The news was eight days old. But there was still time, surely.

O'Day hurried to the bank. He ordered that \$30,000 be cabled immediate-

ly to Clinton Ludgate, Vancouver, Canada. The bank must not divulge the name of the sender but merely sign—"A Friend in Nome."

This service rendered Catherine, through her father, brought to O'Day partial happiness. He had still \$30,000 for himself.

The End.

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MONARCH
X LUMBER CO. LTD X

United Farmers of Manitoba

Vote "Yes"

FURTHER exhortation is needless. This is only a reminder. Remember the date and the ideal of our movement. It is your opportunity to stand once more, and very effectively for a clean Manitoba.

Prohibition has been our principle as a movement for many years. We did a good deal of the foundation work that secured whatever measure of prohibition we have had enacted.

The testimony is conclusive that prohibition works. It reduces crime and poverty, and insanity, and taxation. It empties lock-ups and jails wherever it comes. It helps the home, and the church, and the school, and business, and politics. It is good for men, and women and children.

The affirmative vote on the 25th gives Manitoba full power—power she has lacked all these years—to deal effectively with the drink evil by putting into force the recent amendments to the Canada Temperance Act.

It will do more than that. If carried in the affirmative we have the Manitoba government's pledge that it will immediately proclaim the recent amendments to the Manitoba Temperance Act.

Thus we secure the advantage of the most advanced legislation both from the Dominion parliament and from the provincial legislature in the direction of curtailing the evils of the sale of liquor.

Go out on the morning of the 25th to vote "Yes." Secure every neighbor you can to vote "Yes." Let town and country unite to vote "Yes."

How is it done? By putting an X in the white space following the word Yes on your ballot. Put that X there plainly and nothing else.

Getting Together

That is what every local board should be planning for right now. Those nine individuals in every local to whom is entrusted the management of its affairs ought to be meeting once or twice to plan things for the fall. If they do not, then democracy by just so much fails to function for that community.

There are a number of things about which the directors and officers should have a frank heart-to-heart talk in order to have them looked after in the most effective way.

They should put some one, two or three definitely on the job of getting students for the short course at the university.

They should see to it that every one who is in any degree likely to enter the U.F.M. contests is urged and encouraged to do so.

They should emphasize each by itself separately and distinctly—debating—recitations—public speaking, and secure as many contestants as possible.

They should plan to make the rally meeting in the fall an outstanding success—big in attendance, interesting in program, filled with enthusiasm.

They should plan to co-operate in the drive, backing the workers with encouragement and commendation so that the canvassers will fully realize the highest expectations.

They should plan two months ahead for the annual meeting, laying careful and complete outlines of how it is to be handled, what is to be discussed and how the New Year's work may most successfully be inaugurated.

Don't forget it—there's a little job or two awaiting "Those Nine."

The Coming Drive

An important meeting was held in the office in Winnipeg, on Tuesday, October 5, in preparation for the drive of the first week in November. There were present: E. E. Bayne, chairman of the provincial political committee; D. G. McKenzie, chief organizer; H. P. Nicholson, of Dauphin; R. C. Fahrni, of Gladstone; Alan George, of Springfield; Thos. Wood, of Elm Creek; R. F. Chapman, of Ninga; A. D. Craig, of Clearwater; Roy Tolton, of Otterburne; Miss M. E. Finch, secretary of the U.F.W.M.; Mr. Phillips, accountant; P. Cameron, of Westbourne; M. G. Tidsberry, of High Bluff; A. E. Kristjansson, of Lunenburg.

The purpose of the meeting was to

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary, W. R. Wood, 306, Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg

review the work done and to discuss in detail plans for the work still to be done. The varied experiences of the canvassers and organizers were recounted, and each learned wisdom for future efforts from the conference. The predominant feeling was one of confidence that local areas which up to date have not been canvassed are waiting ready to do their full share, and that the fall effort should be prosecuted with all available power until the full 100 per cent. is attained.

During the afternoon Mr. Chipman, of The Guide, addressed the meeting and dealt in a very illuminating way with the difficulties and peculiar circumstances of The Guide's present position, the price of paper having been raised in a brief period from \$86 to \$160 per ton, and postage having been advanced 300 per cent. He was followed by Mr. Crerar, who reviewed, in a conversational and interesting way, the present political situation in Canada, urging clear-sighted and sane progress toward complete organization of the forces that stand for square dealing and equitable relations among all the people of Canada. He repudiated the idea that the progressives in Canada are a narrowly class group, or that they are working toward anything but the promotion of the highest interests of the whole Canadian people. A third speaker was Mr. Pratt, of The Grain Growers' Guide, who, in a few minutes, aroused his hearers to a high degree of enthusiasm by his appeal for a strenuous and united effort on the first of November.

A good deal of work was done in organizing for the drive, and the effort of November 1 will be made with the full force of the provincial and district organizations.

Best Things Done By Locals

In the semi-annual report, local associations were asked to indicate the best thing done by them during the half year. The following brief extracts from reports received will indicate some of the lines of activity with which our locals are concerning themselves, and may prove suggestive to other locals which have not yet thought of taking up such lines of service:

Had a plowing match and sports day.

Donated to boys' and girls' club \$25 for prizes for the best essays on Why My Father Should Belong to the U.F.M.

Formed a co-operative society for buying and selling all farm supplies with a subscribed stock of \$10,000.

Canvassed and raised over \$1,000 to carry on Independent Peoples' Party.

Developed the co-operative spirit in all activities, whether business or pleasure.

Purchased wood, posts, flour, sugar, etc., co-operatively.

Bought three cars of fence posts, one car of flour, four cars of coal, and have sold one car of stock.

Got together and discussed the New National Policy.

Succeeded in getting railway station improvements for local convenience.

Started a good Sunday school and service in the school.

Worked for the new railway siding with platform and are likely to get it.

Purchased 10,460 bushels of seed oats for the farmers.

Started to stick as a body, politically and socially.

Endorsed and supported independent farmers' candidate for the provincial house.

Started a debating club with the senior school children.

Organized co-operative livestock shipping.

Getting the people interested and organized.

Secured a blacksmith for the community.

Succeeded in organizing local in adjoining neighborhood.

Worked for good roads and rural mail.

Cleared off debt on hall.

Agricultural Chautauqua from the Extension Service.

Discussed current events and economic conditions.

Organized a local telephone company with 40 members and 20 miles of line.

Conducted essay competition on Why are Farmers Organizing?

Secured the opening of an elevator.

Built nice kitchen.

Secured Mrs. Gee, of Virden, to address the local, so stimulating interest of the ladies that we were enabled to enroll 14 for 1921.

Kept quiet.

Enrolled eight women members.

Put on campaign for co-operative buying.

Secured feed in spring for the farmers.

Assisted in the political drive.

Brandon District United Farmers

The following announcement and program have gone out to Brandon locals. A good example for all others: "Pipestone, Man., Oct., 1920.

"Dear Secretary:

"The annual convention of the Brandon district United Farmers will be held in the Virden town hall, on Friday, November 5, commencing at 10.30 a.m. and closing at 9.30 p.m.

"The volume and importance of the business before our convention, in the opinion of the board, necessitated the holding of a morning session.

"Many important resolutions will be brought forward for deliberation and discussion, among them being a recommendation from our political committee as to what will constitute the necessary qualifications of a delegate to our nominating convention.

"A discussion on the Co-operative Marketing of Wheat, led by J. R. Murray, of the United Grain Growers' Ltd., is an important feature.

"Begin now and get your local into good shape. Have the political drive cleaned up, and report to our political secretary. Have your fees paid up to Central and to district. Hold a meeting at an early date and appoint your full quota of delegates, supplying them with the necessary credentials, the forms of which I am enclosing. Discuss the program of the convention and come prepared to make some contribution to the discussions. Prepare a short, comprehensive, snappy report of your year's work, and remember we are counting on the co-operation of every secretary to make our 1920 convention the biggest and best yet.

"The board also takes this opportunity of urging every local board to assist and co-operate in every way possible with the Provincial Referendum Organization. See that every eligible voter is on the lists, and let Manitoba and Brandon constituency in particular give no uncertain verdict on October 25.

"All roads lead to Virden on November 5.

"Yours sincerely,

"J. G. LOTHIAN,

"District Secretary."

Program

Registration of delegates.

10.30—Calling meeting to order. Scripture reading and prayer by Rev. Mr. Feir. Minutes of last annual meeting and disposal of same.

11.20—President's address. Reports: Secretary-treasurer, district directors, director of Women's Section.

2.00—Reports from locals of their year's activities. Discussion on efficiency of locals—D. G. McKenzie.

3.00—Resolutions.

4.00—Election of officers for 1921: President, vice-president, sec.-treas., district director, director Women's Section, three directors and auditor.

4.45—Report of campaign committee—J. H. McKee.

5.00—Address—W. R. Wood, provincial secretary.

Evening

7.15—Singing, while delegates are meeting.

7.30—Address, L. W. Donley, chairman, Tax Commission. Address, Miss Mary P. McCallum; J. R. Murray, Co-operative Marketing of Wheat.

9.40—God Save the King.



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—kept contented and free from lameness, stiffness, aches and pains by a little Sloan's Liniment when necessary; increase production, do better work, enhance in market value. Apply it to the swollen joints, strained tendon, or other afflicted part; penetrates without rubbing, scatters congestion, brings comforting, speedy relief. All druggists. Largest size for greatest economy—35c, 70c, \$1.40. Made in Canada.

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for free sample of this marvelous bait—only bait successfully holding scent under water and snow. Brings more and larger catches. Thousands of trappers will say it's the greatest friend they ever had. Like Silberman Square Dealing with Trappers, it never fails to make good.



Over \$2,000,000 Capital

Will pay Highest Prices again this year. Will grade honest, allow full value for every skin, and pay promptly with the "Check That Satisfies."

54 years satisfying customers is our business record, which brought international fame as the House with a Million Friends and Trappers Seal of Approval. Send at once for tags for your shipment.

FREE Don't miss getting all these helps. Free sample of bait, Free Secrets of the Woods, Game Laws, Bargains for Hunters and Trappers. Also latest prices on furs of all kinds. Just send a postal.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

United Farmers of Alberta

Leaders Chosen for Drive

MEETINGS of the various U.F.A. District Association Boards have been held during the last week, and constituency organizers have been appointed for all the federal constituencies. H. E. Francis, of Alsask, is in charge of Medicine Hat; A. H. Steekle, Milk River, is constituency organizer. J. C. Buckley, Gleichen, and G. A. Forster, Nateby, divide the responsibility for Bow River. C. H. MacFarquhar, of Cremona, is organizer for West Calgary, while A. A. Hall is in charge of East Calgary. Red Deer has chosen H. A. Malcolm, Innisfail. Rice Sheppard, South Edmonton, is looking after Strathcona, while Victoria is in the charge of W. T. Lucas, Loughheed. R. G. Reid, Manville, is constituency organizer for Battle River. A. Rafn, Bon Accord, for East Edmonton. J. E. Shimmers, of Peace River, has been chosen for the northern part of West Edmonton, and Geo. Bevington, of Spruce Grove, for the southern part.

At these board meetings, also, the matter was thoroughly discussed and arrangements made to cover every detail. Nothing has been left to chance; provision has been made to cover every emergency. The constituency organizers, with the assistance of the district boards, have allotted all territory to the district directors. The greatest enthusiasm has been manifested. Every request to officers and members in the association, men and women, to accept work in connection with the drive meets with prompt and willing response. One telegram received read: "Received word today asking me to act as constituency organizer. Kindly notify Mr. — I am ready for duty. I await instructions." This is the spirit in which the U.F.A. workers are mobilizing for the momentous days of November 1 and 2. Men are snatching time from their farm work, women from their homes, to forward the big organization campaign.

With this enthusiasm and determination, with this sense of personal responsibility in their movement, with the working machinery so far advanced towards perfection in every detail, the U.F.A. should eclipse every record so far made in drives in other provinces. The idea of membership drives in the farmers' organizations started in Alberta in May of last year, was improved on in Manitoba and Saskatchewan later in the year, and this year the experiences of all three provinces is being utilized to perfect the plans for a simultaneous drive in the three prairie provinces.

Protest Against Leases

At their last meeting, Onefour local passed resolutions asking the provincial secretary to enter their protest against the further leasing of lands in townships 1-5 and 1-6 until they have been examined by the proposed Better Farming Commission; protesting against the action of the government in doing away with the Wheat Board, and against the increase in railroad freight rates.

Want Facts Re Sunflowers

The secretary of Onefour local, U.F.A., T. L. Duncan, writes to Central office: "Between Onefour and Manyberries there are a great many farmers ready to pull out—been doing too much wheat farming and have got nowhere. Something must be done to help them. The papers report that the Better Farming Commission of Saskatchewan is at work on a similar problem. An Alberta commission should investigate the possibility of raising 20 tons of sunflower ensilage on dry land, sufficient to feed 20 head of cattle for 133 days, all from one acre that fails to produce enough wheat to pay expenses. They should also investigate the possibility of increasing the yield of sunflowers to 33 tons by irrigation with a windmill and deep well, so that 33 head of cattle might be fed from one acre. If facts of this nature could be collected by our proposed Better Farming Commission and published in convenient form for distribution, and also given in lectures at farmers' meetings, they might bring

about a better feeling of confidence in this country."

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary, H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

Relief in the Drought Areas

In view of the comfortable conviction of the prosperity of the farmers which is constantly displayed by the daily press, manufacturers and financiers, the following statistics regarding relief work in the drought-stricken areas of Alberta are worthy of notice.

During the years 1917 to 1920 inclusive, the Alberta government advanced to settlers seed grain to the value of \$1,354,584.46. This amount was made up as follows: 1917, \$39,713.53; 1918, \$63,163.07; 1919, \$433,644.92; 1920, \$818,062.94. This is exclusive of amounts secured through municipalities and guaranteed by provincial government. The total amount outstanding at this date on account of the above items is \$1,263,174.72. There was also a distribution of seed grain by the provincial government in 1908, for which figures are not at this time available. In 1919 and 1920 the value of seed grain advanced by municipalities was \$2,666,000; and the total advanced by the municipalities to date is \$3,427,217.92.

For the purchase of hay, coal, flour, rolled oats, potatoes and lard, the provincial government advanced to settlers in the dried-out portions of the province, during the winter of 1919-1920, approximately \$700,000. The hay included in this item only refers to small amounts of one or two tons advanced to settlers to keep one or two milk cows alive, particularly in cases where there were small children.

The free transportation of cattle and sheep from the dried-out districts, and of feed to the dried-out districts, for the winter of 1919-1920, cost the provincial and Dominion governments \$625,000.

The Alberta branch of the Red Cross, during the winter of 1919-1920 and succeeding months to the end of August, 1920, supplied 37,039 articles of clothing to settlers in the drought areas of Alberta, representing a value of \$27,579.23; also, second-hand articles on which no value has been placed numbering 9,173. One thousand families and over 5,500 individuals were relieved by the Red Cross.

In addition to the above, considerable quantities of groceries, donated by various firms and individuals, were supplied through the Red Cross; also \$5,000 in \$5.00 orders on T. Eaton Co., donated by that firm, of which all but 150 have been distributed to needy cases.

The Women's Institutes, who were also carrying on relief work, relieved 660 families, representing 3,593 people, distributing 17,980 new garments, containing material of which the cost price was \$7,485, besides thousands of second-hand articles of clothing.

Altogether 178 districts received relief, extending as far north as Athabasca.

The U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., while raising funds for relief work, did not undertake the actual distribution, as other organizations were already in the field and did not wish to cause overlapping; but they co-operated fully with both the other organizations doing relief work, and were the means, with the assistance of The Calgary Herald, of raising over \$20,000 for this purpose in the drought area.

Breakdown in Alberta Schools

The results of the school examinations in the Province of Alberta, as recently announced by the Minister of Education, are the most unsatisfactory that have ever been known in the province.

In Grade VIII, out of 4,566 candidates, only 1,115 successfully passed the departmental test.

In Grade XI, 930 candidates wrote and 475 passed.

In Grade XII, 279 candidates wrote and 167 were given standing.

The teachers in training are drawn from Grades XI and XII, and the situation arising from the large percentage of failures is deplorable. As a result the classes in the three Normal Schools will be sadly depleted. Of the 300 students of Grade XI who had indicated their intention of entering Normal, only 175 have passed the examination. As a partial remedy it has been decided that, during the coming year, special work in academic subjects will be taken up in the Normal, in addition to professional training work. The Minister of Education claims that the prevalence of influenza in the past two years, and the unsettling effects of the previous war years, have been partly responsible for the present unfortunate state of affairs, and that similar conditions obtain in the other provinces.

The Edmonton Bulletin, in commenting on the breakdown, regards it as the result of misdirected educational effort, in which fad and fancy had too large a place. It also affirms that too large a range of subjects has proved detrimental by preventing concentration on fewer and more important subjects.

Courtesy the Best Policy

Living, as they do, long distances from commercial centres, farmers have usually to do a great part of their business by mail. The rural telephone and the motor car have made it possible for many farmers to transact some of their business personally, which is generally much easier and more convenient; still it is usually necessary to write a considerable number of business letters in the course of the year. It would seem to be quite worth while to devote some thought to the gentle art of letter-writing.

When things are going smoothly, when one has only to acknowledge the receipt of goods which are perfectly satisfactory, and when one is able to remit a check in full for an account which is entirely correct, the matter of composing the necessary letters is quite easy. But when the goods are not according to specification, or when the account seems to be full of mistakes, or when it appears impossible to get a satisfactory settlement, the difficulties arise; then some farmers seem to get angry and suspicious, with the result that they write letters imputing dishonest intent and generally succeed in making the firm or individual with whom they are doing business angry and resentful also. This usually only makes matters worse, and sometimes causes a deadlock.

Most farmers find honesty is the best policy, and are sincerely anxious to live up to their contracts, and to render correct accounts. But unfortunately mistakes will happen, and do happen pretty often. It is always best to give the benefit of the doubt until you are sure your grievance was not occasioned in error. In any case, it pays to be courteous. Be sure you are in the right, and have all the facts of the case, and then adopt a gentle but firm attitude. Even if you are quite in the right, and your correspondent altogether in the wrong, the coils of fire of courtesy are perhaps the best means of effecting an adjustment, and certainly the most satisfactory to your own self-respect. Nothing can be gained by using hard names; you only make an enemy, and perhaps get yourself into a hole and have to get a lawyer or your local to help you out, having made the job of arranging a settlement difficult for them.

New Locals

Green Court local has been organized, with a paid-up membership of eleven. G. Carr is the president, and H. M. Thomas the secretary.

Elkton local U.F.A. held a stampede, which went off with all possible pep, netting the local \$150 after all expenses had been met.

A new local has been formed near Greencourt, to be called Balm local. The president is J. H. Jackson, and the secretary Ralph Hawes. There are 18 paid-up members.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Dilke Community Club

MRS. Elizabeth Osborne, of Dilke, women's director for District No. 8, has forwarded for publication the following notes and suggestions for relieving dull drab of rural existence when the "daily round and common task" leaves a short spasm to be filled in before entering dreamland by way of "blanket row." Mrs. Osborne has given her sketch the very suggestive title, Saturday Evening Amusements or Healthy Recreation and Amusement for All, which is a brief account of successful efforts which are being made in the town of Dilke to solve some of our rural problems and to eradicate existing evils by substituting something better.

Mrs. Osborne writes as follows: "You should just watch Dilke grow! Why, it has grown so fast that a new school was required, with a high school room added on. The little one-room school house was left lamenting—but not for long. The men and women Grain Growers of Dilke bought it jointly, each paying their own half, and turned it into a G.G. hall. It has all been cleaned up and freshened with a little paint and kalsomine and now looks nice.

"Almost everyone round here owns a car of some sort and very many make for town on a Saturday night, turning a quiet place into a very busy one.

"Two months ago, on a typical Saturday night, a stranger would notice the stores, etc., full of women and young girls, some shopping, some laughing, talking, gossiping and otherwise having a social time, that being the only place for that sort of thing, or the sidewalks.

"If the stranger walked a little further along he would see the poolroom, also a very busy place. Why? No other place for the men to go. Pardon me, I forgot to mention the sidewalks.

"Now the scene is changed. Since the advent of G.G. hall—our W.G.G.A. seeing the urgent need of our young people for a place of amusement run on strictly decent lines, opened their hall every Saturday night from 8.30 to 11.30 p.m., for the purpose of a good social time for the older folks and dancing for those who want it.

"The charge is a nominal one of 25 cents. These dances are supervised by very responsible women, who make a new program out each week, and I can assure you none of the modern, ungraceful dances (?) find a place there.

"This new enterprise has met with splendid success, both socially and financially. People motoring from the little towns either side speaks well for the popularity.

"No trouble is entailed, as we serve no lunch.

"These little social times mean a great deal in the lives of our prairie people. Young and old look forward the whole week; some of the husbands say their wives are sweeter tempered. It is some place to go. One young fellow aptly put life on the farm as 'no place to go but from the house to the barn and the barn to the house,' and we expect our young folk to stay on the farm. We elder ones know just how awfully monotonous it gets for us to do just what the young fellow said. How much more so must it be for our young people?

"One of our members, who is much opposed to dancing, seeing the effect they have on 'the only other place of amusement,' said, 'Well, it is one step above the poolroom, anyway.' As long as we go one step up and not down, we can safely say we are climbing.

"Lawn tennis is a splendid game, developing muscle, alertness, sureness of vision and smartness. There is no game, if well played, that young people look to better advantage in.

"I should like to see lawn tennis courts established in every rural village and town. Some of our farmers are quitting work at 5 p.m. on Saturdays to enable themselves and their help to get washed and dressed up and to make town in good time. And if you ask them, they will answer: 'Why, it pays to do so; the help work better and are more satisfied.'

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary, J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

own particular district requires in the way of recreation and amusement, and if reasonable at all, why give it to them.

"I should like to see in every rural town a recreation room similar to the Y.M.C.A. huts in France, with a piano and a few tables for draughts, chess and other games of skill, and good literature scattered about. The place kept comfortable and warm for winter evenings with refreshments if required. Good supervision is most essential. Creating an ideal for a higher class of recreation and amusement, we need not worry about our young people turning to an inferior."

Beyond the Century Mark

Under date of August 23, Regina

Twelve Reasons for Voting "Yes"

On the Liquor Referendum, Which Will Be Voted on by the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan, on Monday, October 25

1. Before people can be educated they must first be made sober.
2. The referendum is an acknowledgment of the principle of direct legislation.
3. The liquor business having been eliminated from provincial politics should be kept out.
4. Intemperance is opposed to all that is good in civilization and should be voted out.
5. The greatest good comes to the individual when the greatest good comes to all the people.
6. The will of the majority is democracy, and must prevail until the minority becomes a majority.
7. The elimination of the liquor traffic means greater efficiency, happier homes, higher living and clearer thinking.
8. For several years the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' conventions have unanimously declared in favor of total prohibition.
9. An affirmative vote will enable the province to settle fully its policy with regard to the liquor traffic.
10. The elimination of "The Liquor Interests" will be the taking of the first trench in the fight against "Special Privilege."
11. The bar-room was sent to oblivion in 1916; the "bootlegger" should be made to follow him on Monday, October 25.
12. It is the best solution of the liquor problem, as far as Saskatchewan is concerned, which has yet been offered.

"The secret is to find out what your Wood, superintendent of organization for the S.G.A., replying to W. T. Ellis, secretary of the Rocanville local, who reports a paid-up membership of 229, says:

We want to congratulate you on the size of your membership and feel sure that it is an indication of the successful and useful activity of your local in the community. We do not know just what lines of your activity are responsible for this, but we feel sure that with such a large membership, your local must be active along every line that contains interest and instruction for the various types of members included in it. We very much wish the locals like your own would be a little more communicative with regard to the nature of their operations, as we are sure that such a local as your own must have considerable information and experience that might be utilized by others to very great advantage. We would therefore invite your confidence and state that any news of your activities would be very welcome to the rest of the members.

Rocanville local, with its membership of 229 is the second largest G.G.A. local in Saskatchewan, the largest and headliner being Paragon local, with a membership of 357, which proud position it reached immediately prior to the 1919 annual convention and which it has consistently maintained.

For the benefit of those interested the following list of 31 locals, with a membership of 100 or over, together with a statement of the same, is herewith placed on record, with the hope that it will stimulate others to "go and do likewise."

Kelfield, 257; Rocanville, 229; Davidson, 211; Regina, 199; Eastend, 159;

158; Ravine Bank, 157; Langham, 154; Girvin, 143; Wapella, 142; Glenside, 137; Glenellen, 132; Strongfield, Shanavon and Balcarras, 130; Gull Lake Limited, 129; Raymore, 125; Earl Gray, 120; Midale, 113; Kindersley, 110; Red Jacket, 107; Vanscoy, 104; Neosho and Valor, 105; Dundurn and Leask, 101; Senlac and Evesham, 100.

Mathematics

She had seven million dollars.

Placed in bonds and stocks and rents; He had 'leven million dollars;

So they merged their sentiments.

Now they've raised a son, whose value is exactly thirty cents.

—Wawota (Can.) Herald.

A Corrected Report

On the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' page of The Guide of August 25, there appeared an article criticizing the disapproval of the Sawyer G.G. local's resolution, which was published as follows:

"Moved by E. R. Powell, seconded by

Sound Investment

is the road to financial independence. The present is the most favorable period in many years for profitable investment in safe stocks and bonds.

We buy and sell on all principal exchanges. Write for current quotations.

Osler, Hammond & Nanton

Established 1883

WINNIPEG



PREVENT BLACKLEG LOSSES

by using

Scientifically Prepared Vaccines

Blackleg Vaccine (Blacklegoids)

The reliable blackleg vaccine in pill form.

Blackleg Aggressin

(GERM-FREE BLACKLEG VACCINE)

A natural aggressin.

Blackleg Filtrate

(GERM-FREE BLACKLEG VACCINE)

An aggressin made from cultures.

WRITE FOR FREE INSTRUCTIVE BOOKLETS ON BLACKLEG AND ITS PREVENTION.

Animal Industry Department of

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Salt Herring

Genuine Large Fat Milchers

Best Scotch Cured Fresh Catch

These Herrings are very large, Alaska best stock. Plenty of meat, making a Delicious, Appetising and Satisfying Dish.

Choice Pail Herring, 50 lbs., \$5.00

Will keep in good condition for two months. Send cash with order. Buy quantities.

North Western Fisheries Co.

Wholesalers and Exporters

J. St. John 4399

287 Jarvis Ave., Winnipeg, Man.



THE DETAIL

OF THE WESTERN ORGANIZATION

BIG INTERPROVINCIAL DRIVE

In conference the Provincial Political Executives and Organization Committees of the Sask. G.G.A., the U.F.A. and the U.F.M. arrange for joint drive during the first week in November.

Saskatchewan has a Provincial Board with a Permanent Secretary on salary, R. M. Johnson, who is directly responsible for carrying out the plan in that province. Manitoba has a Provincial Executive Committee with a paid Organizer, Don. McKenzie, who is directing the Manitoba campaign. Alberta has an Organization Committee of three: H. Greenfield, L. M. Goetz, S. Sears, who are in charge of the drive for the U.F.A.

SASKATCHEWAN
Provincial Committee
W. J. Orchard, Chairman R. M. Johnson, Secretary

Conferences of Ex.
Sask. Ala.

ALBERTA
Provincial Committee
H. Greenfield L. M. Goetz

Constituency
Board and
Organizer
Medicine Hat

Constituency
Board and
Organizer
Lethbridge

Constituency
Board and
Organizer
Macleod

Constituency
Board and
Organizer
Bow River

Constituency
Board and
Organizer
Red Deer

Constituency
Board and
Organizer
East Calgary

In each federal constituency there is a Constituency Organizer, who works through the members of the various constituency boards under the direction of the Organization Committee.

In charge of the entire constituency "organizer," appointed by the joint action of the Organization Committee. The Constituency Organizer is in charge of approximately nine districts of nine townships each. In conference, the organizer and the members of the constituency boards will assume full responsibility for the drive.

unit of nine townships.

Unit—9 Townships
in charge of
District Captain

Unit—9 Townships
in charge of
District Captain

Unit—9 Townships
in charge of
District Captain

Unit—9 Townships
in charge of
District Captain

Unit—9 Townships
in charge of
District Captain

In each unit of nine townships there is a District Captain, who assumes full and absolute responsibility for completing "organization" within the unit on or before a fixed date.

There is a District Captain in charge of each unit of nine townships. District Captain subdivides the territory for which he has assumed responsibility into units of one-half township, he secures a man or woman, who will agree, in writing, to canvass for the U.F.A. in his or her territory and solicit from each one the sum of \$6.00. On or before the 20th day of October the District Captain must report to the Constituency Organizer the names of the canvassers and the amount of money secured.

Unit of
1/2 Twp.
Canvasser

Unit of
1/2 Twp.
Canvasser

Unit of
1/2 Twp.
Canvasser

Unit of
1/2 Twp.
Canvasser

Unit of
1/2 Twp.
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Unit of
1/2 Twp.
Canvasser

Unit of
1/2 Twp.
Canvasser

Unit of
1/2 Twp.
Canvasser

Unit of
1/2 Twp.
Canvasser

On the morning of November 1st a canvasser in every one-half township in Saskatchewan and Alberta will begin their solicitation of every eligible voter.

IF YOU ARE A CONSTITUENCY ORGANIZER

Make sure that every member of your Constituency Board is at work, that a Captain is pledged for every unit of nine townships; that he has all of the necessary forms, pledges, receipt books, report forms, etc., and that he fully appreciates the importance of the work to be done—understands exactly what he is to do and exactly when he is to do it.

IF YOU ARE A DISTRICT CAPTAIN

Do not rest until at least one canvasser has been pledged for each one-half township unit. Make sure that each canvasser has the proper forms. Try and arrange to have each one take one or more of his neighbors with him when the canvass is made. Hold a meeting of all the canvassers for the entire district before October 30th to discuss details of the campaign. Be sure that each canvasser knows exactly what he is to do and exactly when he is to do it.

FILED PLAN

ORGANIZED FARMERS'

ONE-WEEK OF NOVEMBER 1st

It was decided to endeavor to have a representative of one of the associations personally visit, during the first week in November, every farmer between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains and solicit support for the organizations.

Executives of
Man.

Alberta
Provincial Committee
L. Goetz S. Sears

MANITOBA
Provincial Committee
E. E. Bayne, Chairman Don. McKenzie, Organizer

The plan is uniform throughout—the same in each province. For this reason, and for the purpose of illustration, we will use the Province of Alberta. The province is divided first by federal constituencies. "The Organization Committee" works with and through the boards of the various constituencies. By joint action of the Constituency Board and the Organization Committee, an organizer is appointed for the entire district.

constituencies. "The Organization Committee" works with and through the boards of the various constituencies. By joint action of the Constituency Board and the Organization Committee, an organizer is appointed for the entire district.

Constituency
Board and
Organizer
West Calgary

Constituency
Board and
Organizer
Strathcona

Constituency
Board and
Organizer
Victoria

Constituency
Board and
Organizer
Battle River

Constituency
Board and
Organizer
West Edmonton

Constituency
Board and
Organizer
East Edmonton

Each federal constituency is adopting the same plan of organization. For this reason, and for the purpose of illustration, we will use the Federal Constituency of East Calgary.

Townships
in charge of
District Captain

Unit—9 Townships
in charge of
District Captain

Unit—9 Townships
in charge of
District Captain

Unit—9 Townships
in charge of
District Captain

Unit—9 Townships
in charge of
District Captain

The work of the District Captain is the same in every unit of nine townships, within the constituency, and the province. For this reason, and for the purpose of illustration, we select one unit and outline the work.

The work of each unit of nine townships. The assumed responsibility into units of one-half township each. For each unit, to personally visit, during the first week of November, every resident within his unit. The District Captains hold a meeting of canvassers, at which details of the campaign will be discussed.

Unit of
1/2 Twp.
Canvasser

Unit of
1/2 Twp.
Canvasser

Unit of
1/2 Twp.
Canvasser

Unit of
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Unit of
1/2 Twp.
Canvasser

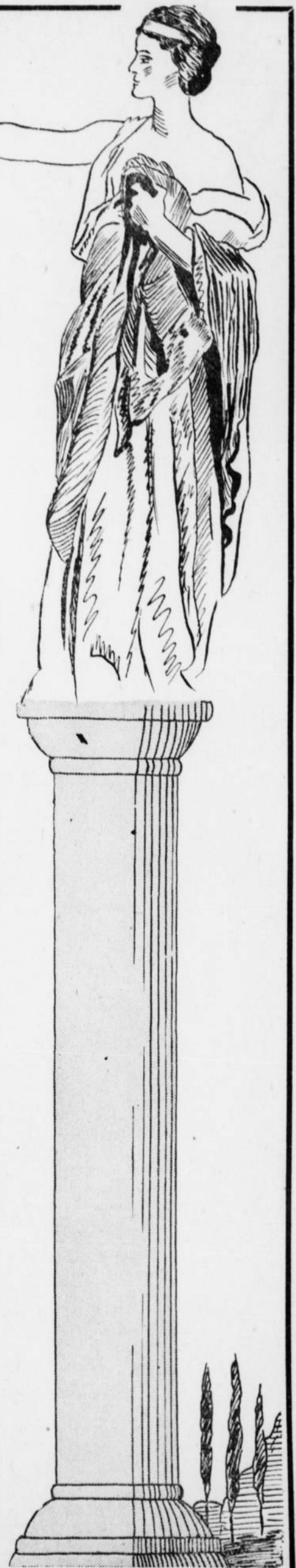
township, in every federal constituency in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and every farmer between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains.

IF YOU ARE A CANVASSER

Remember that the entire success of this campaign is dependent upon YOU. Resolve before you start that your district will be accounted for to the last man. Remember also, while you are at work, that there is in every other one-half township unit in Western Canada a man or woman, nearly 10,000 of them altogether, who is at the same time in the same way, making the same request, for identically the same purpose, and that every one of these men and women are depending upon YOU to secure 100 per cent. support in your district. Do it.

IF YOU ARE A GOOD CITIZEN

If you are none of the foregoing—but a good citizen—be ready. You will be called upon during the first week of November. You will be asked to contribute \$6.00. Be ready to do your part. Do more than just wait—talk it over with your wife, your neighbors. You will never miss the amount asked for. The total, where each one contributes his just part, will enable the organizations to consolidate their positions. **WELCOME THE CANVASSER.**



The Wright Farms

First Annual Public Sale

At the farm

Drinkwater, Saskatchewan

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1920

BERKSHIRES

Our prize winnings include the following:

9 Grand Champions, 37 First Prizes, 80 Second Prizes

We are selling several of our outstanding show sows and gilts including

ROOKWOOD LADY 158,
First Prize Sow, Western Canada Fairs, 1920



Some of the Sows in the Sale

We have built up the largest Canadian herd of pure-bred Berkshire Swine. Our band of sows comprise animals of choicest breeding and of unsurpassed size and quality, and on these sows we have been crossing the best boars that can be secured any place. We have consistently imported for use in our herd, boars from the leading herds of the United States, representing the very choicest blood-lines of the breed, and combining with this splendid character and individuality. Year after year our entire exhibit has made a very strong and successful showing at the leading Western Fairs.

The 50 head which we put in this our first auction sale, will include Boars and Gilts, the tops from our entire spring crop of pigs. The blood of our champion herd-header, Ames Rival, 172, will be strongly represented throughout, and the whole offering will be from typey, prolific sows. We hope to make this sale, where we first give the public an opportunity of buying at their own price, the produce of our breeding work, a real event in the swine-breeding annals of Western Canada, and are contributing swine-breeding stock which we believe merits their appreciation.

P. M. Abel, of The Grain Growers' Guide, will be present at the sale and will handle bids mailed or wired by parties unable to attend sale in person.

Write for Catalogue

Auctioneers:

H. O. Tellier D. V. Runkle

The Wright Farms



A Group of Belgian Mares and Foals by Paramount Flashwood
Some of the best of Mr. Rupp's stud are to be offered at his Regina sale.

Influence of Previous Matings

Does Scrub Service Spoil Pure-bred Females

BREEDERS of livestock have entertained the belief for a good many years that a male, when mated to a female, has the power of so influencing her character that offspring from succeeding matings will be affected. To illustrate this, let us take the case of a jack mated to a mare. The first offspring will, of course, exhibit some of the characteristics of both parents. But, according to the belief referred to, the jack has the power of infecting or contaminating the mare in such a way that if she be bred to a stallion at a later date the colt which comes from that latter mating also will show some of the characters of a mule. This influence is supposed to be stronger and more persistent if the mare dropped her first offspring to a jack.

This belief, which can hardly be credited with the dignity of a theory, is known as *telegony*. It is as old as antiquity and is periodically revived by some observers who are not in the habit of examining evidence in a scientific manner. Among stockmen it is held most strongly by dog breeders; there are, indeed, many prominent dog fanciers today who believe that once a pure-bred bitch is lined by a cur she is useless for the further production of pure-breds.

It is clear that if *telegony* be an assured fact, pure stocks among our highly improved domestic animals would be seriously endangered by scrub sires. Once a pure-bred Shorthorn cow, say, were bred to a scrub bull, all of her succeeding pure-bred calves by registered sires would inherit and pass along some of the characteristics of the scrub and we would have the phenomenon of a registered animal which was not strictly pure-bred.

It is interesting to note in passing that some of the best scientists in history, Agassiz, Darwin and Spencer, admitted the possibility of the influence of *telegony*. This, of course, is no serious charge against the accuracy of the great body of work done by them, for we must reflect that the foundation of scientific breeding knowledge has all been laid within the last half century.

The Lord Morton Mare

The classic example brought forward to prove the existence of *telegony* is the case of the Lord Morton mare in 1815. Lord Morton bred a seven-eighths Arabian mare of distinct color to a quagga. The quagga had all the distinct markings of his species, and offspring produced was a true hybrid, having many of the characteristics of the wild sire. Later in 1817, '18 and '19, the same mare was bred back to a black Arabian stallion, and from each of the matings produced a healthy foal which in every case seemed to resemble the quagga in important respects.

Lord Morton's description says: "Both in their color and the hair of their manes they have a striking resemblance to the quagga. Both are distinguished by the black line along the back, dark stripes across the forehead and dark stripes across the back part of the forelegs."

This case aroused such a tremendous amount of interest just a century ago that one of the offspring from the Arabian mare and the pure Arabian stallion was widely exhibited, and after its

death stuffed and placed in the British Museum.

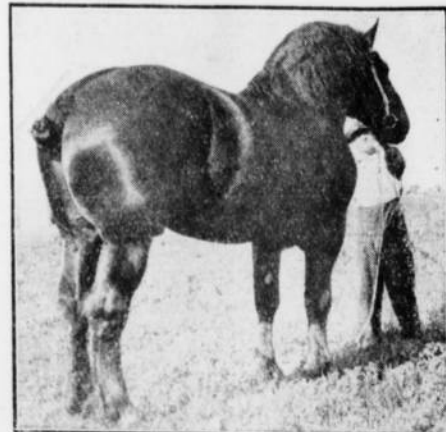
At a later date Prof. Cossar Ewart, of Edinburgh University, bred some mares to a Burchell zebra and later rebred them to a stallion of their own kind. Evidence was accumulated which to some pointed to the existence of this influence. From time to time since then more evidence has been brought forth, varying in reliability and accuracy of observation.

On the other side of the argument, the case has been dealt by many able investigators in a most conclusive way. Hutchinson and Mumford, in our own time, have made a careful examination of a large number of colts from Missouri mares which had been used in mule raising. In one case a mare had dropped ten mule colts before giving birth to a single offspring from a stallion. This colt showed no resemblance whatever to a mule, even in disposition he was distinctly "horse."

In another case a mare had given birth to 13 mule colts and then produced her first horse colt. There was not, in this case, measurable evidence to indicate *telegony*. In all 168 mares were examined. One hundred and eight had dropped their first foal to the service of a mule. The horse foals following mules were examined, measured and photographed, but in no instance was there any evidence to support the view that the previous mating had influenced the character of the horse offspring.

It is safe to say that the evidence in favor of *telegony* is very slight, and can usually be explained on other grounds. For instance the striping of horses, which is common in wild species, often occurs in a limited way where there is no evidence whatever of impure breeding. This is a reversion, a phenomenon which science accepts and for which it offers no explanation.

Much as the scrub bull should be anathemized, there is no reason why the



Fairhope

Stud header at Petersmeyers. Many of the females to be offered at the Petersmeyer and Williams' sale will be bred to this splendid sire.

farmer who has had his pure-bred cow unavoidably served by such a sire need fear that her subsequent offspring from pure-bred sires will be less valuable.

"Pink Eye"

Becoming quite common among cattle. This proves a very serious trouble, in-

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

The World's Standard

by which all other
separators are judged
and valued—from
35% to 75% efficient.

The De Laval Company, Ltd.
Montreal Peterboro Winnipeg
Edmonton Vancouver

Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

HOLSTEINS My herd of tuberculin-tested Holsteins is headed by GLENLEA COLANTHA PONTIEX, by

Colonia Champion Johanna, dam Glenlea Pontiac Banestine Belle, which had a weekly average of 105 lbs. of milk. This bull is of the well-known Cummings breeding, and I have a number of excellent females with lots of size and quality, bred for production, in calf to him. In Berkshires I have a fine lot of young boars and sows. Get your pick now.

CHAS. W. WEAVER, DELORAINE, MAN.

Scotch Bred and Milking Shorthorns

We are offering for sale a number of imported Shorthorn Bulls and Females, many of them from straight Scotch breeding by imported sires; also some show helpers and a number of well-bred dual-purpose animals. This stock is mostly made up of two-year-olds and comprises sons and grandsons of Gainford Marquis, Imp., Oakland Star Imp., and Right Sort Imp. Inspection cordially invited. Write and tell us your wants.—JAS. BOUSFIELD & SONS, Macgregor, Man.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE

also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Book 3 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for man, kind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

Sheep and Horses for Sale

Oxford, Shropshire and Lincoln Pure-bred and Grade Rams, Grade Oxford and Shropshire Breeding Ewes, all ages; in lots to suit purchasers. Also matched teams of Horses, broken and unbroken, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds.

JAMES D. WILSON, Maple Creek, Sask.

Switch Your CREAM To C.P.C.

Get our shipping tags—
send us a can or two—
know our service—then
judge for yourself.

Canadian Packing Co. Ltd.

Successors to
Matthews Blackwell Limited
Established 1852
WINNIPEG, MAN.

terfering with the growth of the animals affected.

The following has proven a sure cure, where two applications are used a few days apart:

Nine parts powdered boracic acid.

One part iodoform.

Four parts powdered burnt alum.

Applied by using an insect powder spray or blower. Open the eye with the fingers and blow with the sprayer the contents into the eye.

The remedy is one which can be applied successfully to any animal affected with sore eyes. Don't let the horse, cow, sheep, pig, goat or dog continue to suffer. Apply this or some other remedy.

This remedy has been successfully used for years by an extensive cattle man of Jefferson, S.D., as well as many others.—W. W. FRASER, livestock commissioner.

Winter Calf Rearing

To many, winter seems an off season in which to raise calves, but, nevertheless, it is a fact that most successful calf raisers find it to be the best season. In the first place, the farmer has more time to give the proper attention to the details so important in calf feeding; secondly, there is usually a greater supply of skim-milk owing to the smaller number of pigs raised in the winter than in summer; lastly, the calf has not got the summer heat and flies to contend with, and is just at a nice age to turn to pasture the following spring.

When the calf is dropped it should be allowed to remain with its dam until she has licked it clean and dry, or else be removed to a separate stall and rubbed dry with wisps of straw or a piece of bagging. If at all possible, the winter-raised calf should have the brightest, driest and sunniest place in the stable for its winter quarters, and they should be kept clean at all times, for comfortable quarters mean almost as much as good feeding. The calf should receive within twelve hours a feed of the colostrum or first milk from its dam. It is important the calf gets a feed of this milk, as it has a beneficial effect on the bowels and ensures the calf getting the proper start. For the first few days the cow should be milked and the calf fed three times daily, the milk being fed while still at blood heat. Eight to 10 pounds per day should be sufficient for the average calf. Feed the calf whole milk for the first two to four weeks, depending on its strength, a weak or puny calf being carried on whole milk for the longest period. Gradually change from whole milk to skim-milk, making the period in which the change is made extend over about 10 days, as abrupt changes are apt to bring on digestive troubles. At this time the calf should be consuming about 12 pounds of skim-milk daily in two feeds. As the change is made from whole to skim-milk, the fat removed from the milk should be replaced by adding a tablespoonful of finely ground, scalded flaxseed jelly. The proportion of the flaxseed jelly and skim-milk can be increased gradually, and at about three months of age add to the flaxseed jelly other constituents to make a calf meal composed of ground flax one part, fine ground oats two parts, and ground corn two parts—this mixture to be fed in the milk, similarly to the flaxseed jelly, at the rate of one-eighth pound per day at the start, gradually increasing to one pound per day at four to five months. At this time the skim-milk ration may be cut off and the dry grain ration mentioned below increased proportionately.

Will Take Grain Early

It is well to start the calf eating a little dry and bulky food as early as possible. With this end in view a small quantity of fine clover hay and whole oats should be kept before the calf after it is a month old. As the calf grows older, the whole oats may be replaced by a mixture of bran, rolled oats and ground corn. This mixture should be fed at noon at the rate of one-eighth pound per day at start up to one and a half pounds per day at time of reducing skim-milk and calf meal mixture, at which time the dry grain mixture may well be increased to three pounds per day and be fed in two feeds, morning and evening. Roots are a valuable feed for growing calves, and may be introduced into the ration in small quantities

when the calves are from two to three months of age. Silage should not be fed to very young calves, and as it usually gets strong towards the latter part of the winter, only very small quantities should be fed, if used at all. Feed salt in limited quantities regularly. Provide fresh water, but do not let the calves gorge themselves with it.

Strict attention should be paid to the cleanliness of the utensils and mangers in which the calves are fed, as well as to the box stalls in which they are quartered. The latter should be cleaned out at least once a week and preferably oftener.

The above ration may seem heavy and the feeding of it a matter of some detail, but it is attention to these points that ensures well-grown calves capable of developing into profitable mature animals.—G. B. ROTHWELL, Dominion Animal Husbandman.

Hog Oilers

The following judgment on hog oilers has been passed by an American investigator writing in Farmers' Bulletin 1085 on Methods of Control and Eradication of Mange and Lice in Hogs.

Hog oilers or rubbing posts are devices so arranged that when a hog rubs against them a small quantity of oil is deposited on or near the spot of skin being rubbed. They may be divided into two general classes: (1) home-made rubbing posts, and (2) the patented hog oilers. The first usually consists of a post set firmly in the ground and wrapped securely with gunny sack or rope that is kept saturated with oil. The oil is poured over the post covering from time to time or a can of oil is fastened to the top of the post and the rope or gunny sack is kept saturated by fastening the upper end in the vessel of oil. There are various types of patented hog oilers on the market and many hog growers in the corn-belt states have one or more of them in their hog lots.

When a hog desires to rub itself it does not go to a rubbing post or hog oiler unless it happens to be close to one, but it rubs against the first convenient object it finds. At best only a limited area of skin is covered with oil when a hog rubs against an oiler; consequently the various oiling devices are not successful in eradicating external parasites. When the oil containers are kept supplied with oil and the machine not allowed to become clogged with mud, the use of hog oilers tends to lessen the spread of lice and mange, but they should not be depended upon to effect eradication or even to prevent the losses caused by gross infestation of mange, mites or lice.

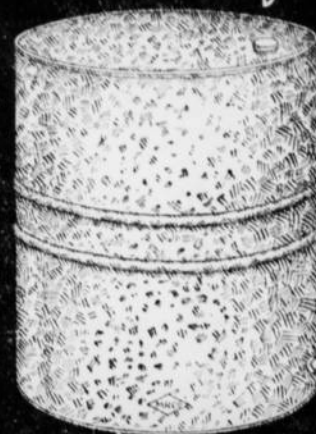
Northern Climates for Egg Production

Last winter at the Brandon meeting of the Manitoba Livestock Association, W. A. Brown gave a talk on the future of the poultry industry. He laid great stress on the suitability of northern climates for egg production. The common belief is that we must always be satisfied with a lower egg yield in the Canadian West because of the severity of our winter. Mr. Brown gave figures showing the average record per hen in various states from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian boundary, and it increases constantly as one goes from south to north. Before the war, Western Europe consumed millions of eggs yearly from Russia, and remarkable though it may seem, these were not produced in the great grain-growing areas of the south of Russia, but in the cold north and in Siberia. There are ten egg-laying contests going on at the present time in Canada, and the records made by the hens in the Brandon contest go to establish the view put forward by Mr. Brown, that the hen performs its best under the stimulus of cold weather, provided she has a reasonable amount of care. One explanation of this is that the hen is the warmest clad animal on the farm, no coat radiates body heat as slowly as feathers.

Steer-Feeding Trial

Dairymen have just cause for rejoicing in the results of a recent steer-feeding trial carried out at the Kansas Agricultural College. Six steers were selected from each of three beef breeds and six Holsteins. Much care was exercised in selecting fair representatives of these

Keep a supply of
"Gas" handy!



EASTLAKE GASOLINE.
COAL OIL, ETC. TANK.

Don't be caught without Gasoline, Coal Oil, etc.—keep a good supply ready in an "Eastlake"—the "tank that never wears out". Made of highest quality, heavy galvanized iron. Double locked, riveted and soldered seam top and bottom; locked, riveted and soldered side seam. Two heavy corrugations, giving extra strength, are pressed after Tank is formed (our exclusive process). Screw cap on top for filling and half-inch brass faucet at bottom. Capacities 50 and 100 Imperial gallons. Write for "Storage Tank" booklet and prices to-day. 188W

The
Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
Manufacturers
797 Notre Dame Ave. Winnipeg

**Raise
More Livestock
More
Economically**
AND THUS INCREASE YOUR PROSPERITY

This is the greatest opportunity of the farmers of Canada. The depleted herds of Europe insure a profitable market for years to come. The lower the cost of production, the greater your profits. Because of the low cost of highly productive land there is a splendid opportunity in the Prairie Provinces to raise all kinds of livestock most economically.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

has thousands of acres of fertile land, suitable for mixed farming and livestock raising, for sale at low prices and on easy terms. Land that will grow grain, and fodder crops of various kinds, may be had at prices averaging about \$18 an acre. Only one-tenth down and twenty years to pay the balance.

Write now for free booklets containing full information to
ALLAN CAMERON,
General Superintendent of Lands
C.P.R.
908 1st Street East, Calgary

Cattle Labels
No occasion to send to the States. Save duty and delay. Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for samples. Mention this paper.
A. B. CAIL, 421 Main Street, Winnipeg

ABSOLUTELY UNRESERVED
AUCTION SALE
OF 43 HEAD
Pure-bred Registered Hereford
FEMALES, BULLS AND CALVES.



Mr. W. F. Blanchard, of Cando, Sask., having decided to leave Saskatchewan for the East, has favored us with instructions to sell, absolutely without reserve all of his valuable herd of pure-bred Herefords at the Sale Barn, Wilkie, Sask., on Friday, November 5th, 1920 commencing at 1 p.m. sharp. The above consist of: 17 head of first-class breeding cows in fine condition, and all supposed safe in calf to Christmas Jim, a splendid herd head, he being sired by Christmas. These cows have proved sure breeders. Five head pure-bred registered heifers, rising two years old, sired by Prince Clayton by Prince Donald by Clayton Donald, which gives them plenty of quality. They are the thick, growthy type that catch any breeder's eye.

Nine head high-grade registered Hereford bulls, rising two years old, all of which are sired by Prince Clayton. These bulls will speak for themselves and afford a splendid opportunity to anyone in need of a herd head to get what he wants.

Four heifer calves and seven bull calves.

Papers will be produced at the sale. The bull, CHRISTMAS JIM, by Christmas, is a splendid herd bull and will also be sold.

TERMS: One-third cash, balance October 1, 1921, to reliable parties or eight per cent. discount for cash on sums entitled to credit. Please bring references. For further particulars regarding sale apply to the auctioneers, Florence and Turnbull, Wilkie, Sask.

W. F. Blanchard, Prop. P. M. Florence and J. H. Turnbull, Auctioneers
DON'T FORGET THE DATE. THE PLACE IS AT THE SALE BARN, WILKIE, SASK.

All animals will be loaded free of charge if shipped from point of sale. Come and get what you want.

For Sale on The Staples Farm

Section Seventeen, Township Seven, Range Six,
West 1st, Manitoba.

1,500 High-Bred OXFORD EWES

Consisting of 300 Lambs, 400 Eighteen months old, 400 Thirty months old, 800 three to five years old, 25 Rams.

These sheep are the result of a number of years careful breeding.

Write to:

G. J. STAPLES, Stephenfield P.O., Man.

or wire him, Carman. You will be met at station and shown the flock.

CORRIEDALES

The Only Established Breed of Dual-Purpose Wool and Mutton Sheep



This is the kind of ram which will make money for you.

**HARDY
ACTIVE
GOOD RUSTLERS
PROLIFIC
BREED TRUE**

Suitable for farm or ranch.

I can supply you with a few good, growthy, young lambs ready for service. Prices moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Let me know your wants.

W. J. Yeo, McTaggart, Sask.

LAST CALL

TO THE

Forest Home Farm Dispersion Sale

50 Head Pure-Bred Angus, big choicely bred stuff. 20 Breeding Cows, four years and up. 14 Two-year-old Heifers, bred. 17 Bull and Heifer Calves. 60 Suffolk Down Sheep, registered. 20 Ram Lambs

TERMS: 50% Cash. Balance one year at 8%

DATE, OCTOBER 29 AT 10 O'CLOCK.

D. PATERSON, BERTON, MAN.

Prolific Berkshires

Our herd won far more First Prizes than any other herd on the 1920 Western Canada Show Circuit.

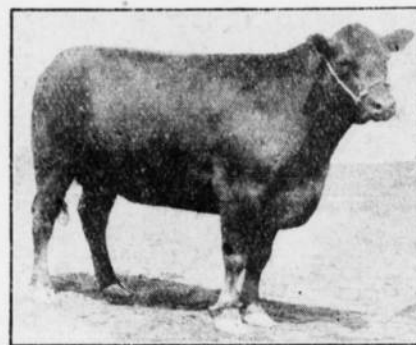
Buy the Best at Reasonable Prices
Write Us Regarding Your Wants

CANADA LAND AND IRRIGATION CO. LTD.
MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA

respective breeds and similar care was exercised in the care and feeding of the animals while under test. The following table shows the result:

	Galloways	Herefords	Shorthorns	Holsteins
Total weight of lot.....	5,240	5,000	4,910	5,380
Average per head.....	873	833	828	898
Price per cwt.....	\$7.60	\$7.25	\$7.00	\$6.75
Dressing, per cent.....	58.9	57.4	58.6	58.2
Rating of Carcasses.....	4th	1st	2nd	3rd

Prof. J. B. Fitch, who conducted the experiment, has the following to say: "When it comes to prices paid, this table clearly shows that the Holstein is discriminated against because of lack of quality. The Galloway that topped the market on the hoof ranked last on point of quality in the carcass. The best joke on the buyer was when he lotted the red and white Holstein in with the Shorthorns, and although he was the poorest of the Holsteins he sold



Favorite of Willow Park

A show heifer in the Richardson herd at Bowden, Alta. There are several choice specimens of this family to be offered in the sale.

for 25 cents more because he was red and white instead of black and white. In dressing per cent. the Holsteins held their own, being within seven-tenths of one per cent. from the top.

"It will be noted that, while the Holstein steers were on the average six months younger than the steers of strictly beef breeding, yet they outweighed them by an average of 56 lbs. per head, and outweighed the Shorthorns by 70 lbs.

"Despite all the discrimination, the Holsteins brought altogether \$19.55 more than the Shorthorns and \$10.75 more than the Herefords, and were second to the Galloways only because of the discrimination in favor of color."

An experiment of this kind was tried some years ago in Iowa with much the same results.

Bad Aspect of Bonanza Farms

Dear Sir: I have read with interest the article on "The Business of Farming," by P. M. Abel, in the September 22 issue of The Guide, and would like to call your attention to a few facts on the other side of the "Big Farm Question."

As a resident of the district named in the above article, I have the opportunity of studying both sides of the situation. During the past few years I have kept my eyes and ears open in different parts of Saskatchewan, and I find that the effects of the farm specified by Mr. Abel are only typical of the results of the operation of big farms in other parts of the province.

I do not wish to raise any question in regard to the balance sheet, but I do say, and will be supported by the majority of the farmers who are in touch with the circumstances, that from a community standpoint, the big farm is a curse to any district in which it is situated.

In the first place, a district settles up, with families and buildings scattered all over; rural schools are organized, the telephone is installed, and there we have the commencement of community life. Along comes the big farm interest and gradually acquires a block of this land, hauling the buildings to some central location, and in most cases, sending the original owners out of the district, and in their place employing a bunch of casual farm laborers. The business of the surrounding villages suffer, for where the different families got their supplies, mostly locally, the big farm buys and ships in its coal, gas, farm supplies, etc., wholesale.

The telephone poles and wires run alongside the land, which only pays its share of the tax for debentures, and, ex-

cept for one phone, nothing towards the upkeep of the system, and by lessening the number of subscribers, puts an added burden on the shoulders of those

left. All our thinking men of today are advocating the extension of the community life of the rural districts, and, under the present conditions, anything which tends to depopulate the farms is a detriment to the people at large.

Mr. Abel handled his subject in a splendid manner, and for my part I would like to see him investigate the community side of the big farm question, and then give us the result of his investigations.—Yours truly, Alfred J. Sanders.

Ed. Note: The objections which Mr. Sanders raises against bonanza farms are for the most part unanswerable. The best types of community life are developed where the land supports the greatest number of families possible in moderate prosperity. The purpose of a story like the one quoted is not to promote big scale farms, but to encourage on small farms, insofar as it is possible to do so, some of the business methods which have made for efficiency and economy of operation in the big unit.

Some big farms were pioneers in their respective localities, and their bad effect on rural society is not so noticeable as in the instance given. Where the establishment of a company farm has actually been followed by depopulation in a new country, we have an example of bonanza farming at its worst.

In Livestock Circles

Berkshires in Wright's Sale

The swine sale to be put on November 2 by the Wright Farms, Drinkwater, is somewhat of a new departure in this field. Swine sales are a common thing south of the line where this industry is conducted along much more intense lines, but nowhere in Canada have so many pure-bred pigs of such remarkable merit been collected to be disposed of in one day.

It was my privilege to go over this bunch carefully some three weeks before the date set for sale. Approximately 50 animals will be offered, the majority being breeding sows. They are in fair breeding condition and will perhaps be somewhat discounted for not carrying more flesh. However, they represent the very best in blood lines. Mr. Wright's stock has come from such herds as that of Dean Curtiss, Hood Farms, Lowell, Mass., and Iowa Farms. A good many of the sows in the offering cost from \$200 to \$300 apiece, and as they have many useful years ahead of them they will afford Canadian breeders an exceptional opportunity to collect some good foundation animals.

During the past year this herd won 37 first prizes and 80 second prizes, as well as nine grand championships, a record which speaks for itself. Mr. Wright hopes that this sale will be attended with sufficient of success to warrant making it an annual event. The Guide representative will be on hand to buy for subscribers of the paper who mail or wire him their requirements.

D. Paterson's Sale, October 29

This issue of The Guide carries an ad. of D. Paterson's, Berton, Man., calling attention to his dispersion sale on October 29. The quality of Mr. Paterson's Angus cattle and Suffolk sheep flock is well known to



Two Growthy Yearling Bulls in the Sherry Sale.

Guide readers, and this sale will undoubtedly prove a popular event.

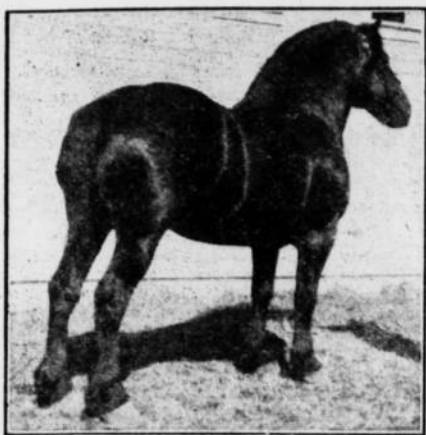
Shorthorn Election

We are in receipt of the following from Jas. B. Davidson, fieldman of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association:

"Dear Sirs: I wish you would be good enough to put the following in your Livestock column, somewhere:

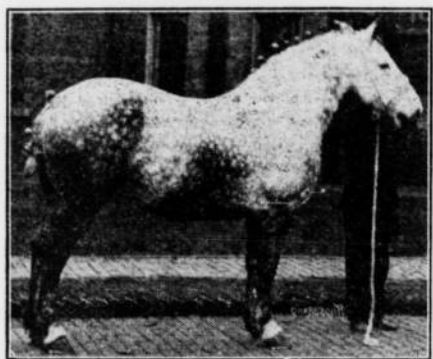
"Shorthorn breeders should remember when the ballots for the Manitoba directors of the Shorthorn Association are sent out, that neither Mr. Barron or J. B. Davidson are eligible for the election. Mr. Barron has been vice-president for several years and is now president, and Mr. Davidson is

Continued on Page 37



HADRIAN
Grand Champion at Edmonton, 1915. Weight, 2,050 lbs.

REMEMBER there are young mares, sired by Hadrian and now in foal to Promoter.
REMEMBER there are young stallions ready for service.
REMEMBER there are seven suckers and four yearlings and that young stock grows into money.
REMEMBER the sale is without reserve, and we give an absolute guarantee of soundness.



KASBAH, Imported
Second at Paris, Third at Chicago, First at Calgary and Edmonton, and Reserve Champion in very strong class 1918. The progeny of this mare will be sold in this sale.

Unreserved Auction Pure-bred Percherons

19 Head:

11 Females : 8 Males

To be held on our farm at FERINTOSH, Alta.
on Wednesday, November 3, 1920, 1 p.m.

No animal in this offering is over six years old, and they are all bred and raised on our farm; every head, except three, being sired by our stock horses, Hadrian or Promoter, both weighing over a ton and both outstanding show individuals. (See cuts above.)

Mature Mares, Young in-foal Mares, Young Stallions ready for service, and Seven Sucker Foals of royal breeding

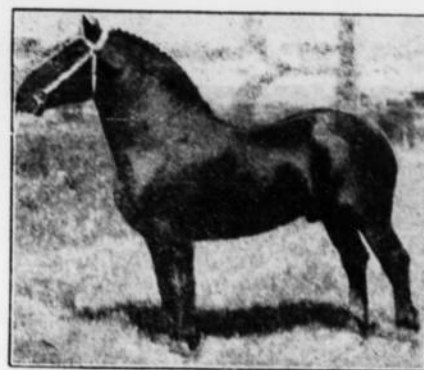
The colts we now offer are from mares fully equal to our two great sires. Many of our mares weigh above a ton—a real ton upon a real weigh scale. Among these mares are many famous American and Canadian show winners. Note the cuts of the two mares below—out of both of them we are offering colts sired by Promoter.

The breeding of these mares is royal; we say, without boasting, that you could hardly duplicate such Percheron blood lines at any one breeding establishment on the entire North American continent. One of our mares (herself a full ton in weight and an outstanding American winner) is by Helix, an International Grand Champion. Another is by Superior, one of the truly great sires of the breed. Another is by Calypso, an International Grand Champion. Still another is by Olbert, Grand Champion at Iowa, first prize three-year-old at Chicago. Another is a granddaughter of Prink, twice Grand Champion at Chicago. Another is by Habitus, several times Grand Champion at Calgary and Edmonton. Two of these, both blacks, age six years, are included in this sale. It is from such mares that the colts we offer are bred.

It is by Promoter and Hadrian that all of them are sired.

GEORGE L. OWEN, Wetaskiwin, Alta., Auctioneer

Bonnieview Farm Limited
FERINTOSH, Alta. Robinson Bros., Proprietors



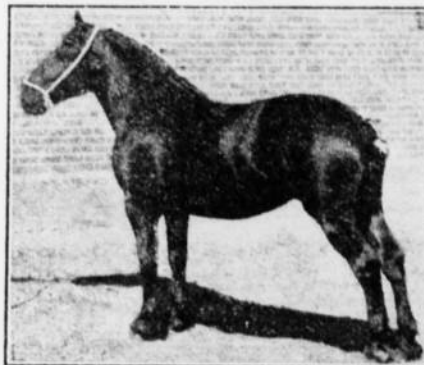
PROMOTER
First as a two-year-old at Wisconsin and North Dakota. First at Calgary and Edmonton as a three-year-old. Grand Champion at Edmonton as a four-year-old. Weight, 2,160 lbs.

Catalogs gladly mailed on request.

TERMS:

Half cash, balance bankable notes. Strangers will bring bank references. Remember the date and place.

Ferintosh is on the G.T.P., 20 miles south of Camrose, which is a junction point of the C.N.R., C.P.R. and G.T.P. All visitors will be our guests, either on our farm or in Ferintosh.



SARA BELLE
First Futurity Filly, Junior Champion Mare, Reserve Exhibitor-bred Champion Mare, Reserve Grand Champion Mare, 1917 Iowa State Fair. First Yearling Filly, Champion Exhibitor-bred Reserve Grand Champion Mare, 1917, Minnesota. First Yearling Filly and Reserve Champion, 1917, Wisconsin. Second Yearling Filly, Second Futurity Filly, 1917 International.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO Clydesdale Breeders

I will sell at the FAIR GROUNDS, REGINA, on
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, at 10.30 a.m.

22 HEAD 22

20 Mares and Fillies 2 Stallions

Included in this splendid offering will be **Castle Belle**, 30929, imp. She was first in class and Grand Champion at Toronto in 1912, and again in 1913. Although 12 years old she still retains her freshness and has many years of usefulness before her.

Mary of Silversprings, first yeld mare in class at Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1913, and Grand Champion at Dominion Exhibition, Brandon, same year. Two fillies out of this mare, one a two-year-old, the other a yearling, sold for \$850.

All the mature mares in this sale will be bred to Baron's Stamp, my stud header. He is a son of Baron's Pride and his dam was that good mare, Quality.

The whole consignment will be a most attractive lot to Clydesdale breeders, as these mares are all proven producers. They are good, big, thick, deep-bodied mares, and every one a real drafter. This is your opportunity to procure real good ones at your own price.

I will also sell six pure-bred Shorthorn bull calves. These young bulls are well-bred and just at the right age to be of service for next season. If you are looking for a herd header be sure and see them.

TERMS: Half Cash; balance, approved joint notes, payable November 1st, 1921. Five per cent. discount for cash.

Auctioneer: J. W. DURNO, Calgary, Alta.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AT ONCE TO

WM. GRANT 2222 Osler Street REGINA, SASK.

Horses! Cattle! Sheep!

Mammoth

At Alberta Stock
Yards

Auction Sales Calgary, Alberta

TUESDAY, October 26, 1920, at 12 o'clock sharp

Favored with instructions from Mr. W. D. McLennan, Airdrie, we will sell without reserve the undermentioned:

600 Selected Horses

COMPRISING:

225 choice yearlings, of Clyde, Percheron and Belgian breeding.	12 Registered Clyde Mares and Fillies, including the Alberta Futurity winners of 1919.
350 choice Mares and Geldings from four to seven years old, weighing from 1,300 to 1,600 lbs. each, a large number of which are broke to harness. The balance are guaranteed gentle and well halter broke.	1 Registered Clyde Colt, rising two—EXTRA GOOD.
	30 Registered Shetland Ponies (all imported or from imported stock). Mares, Geldings and Stallions.

WEDNESDAY, October 27, 1920, at 12 o'clock sharp

1500 choice cross-bred Breeding Ewes
750 Head well-bred Ewes and Wether Lambs

10 Dogs Well Bred Scotch Bearded Sheep Dogs, mostly well broke.

400 choice Angus and Hereford Cattle

If you want a car load of Choice Show Steers, don't miss these. When you see them you will buy them.

Shipping will be attended to on all three railroads: C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.P.

TERMS CASH.

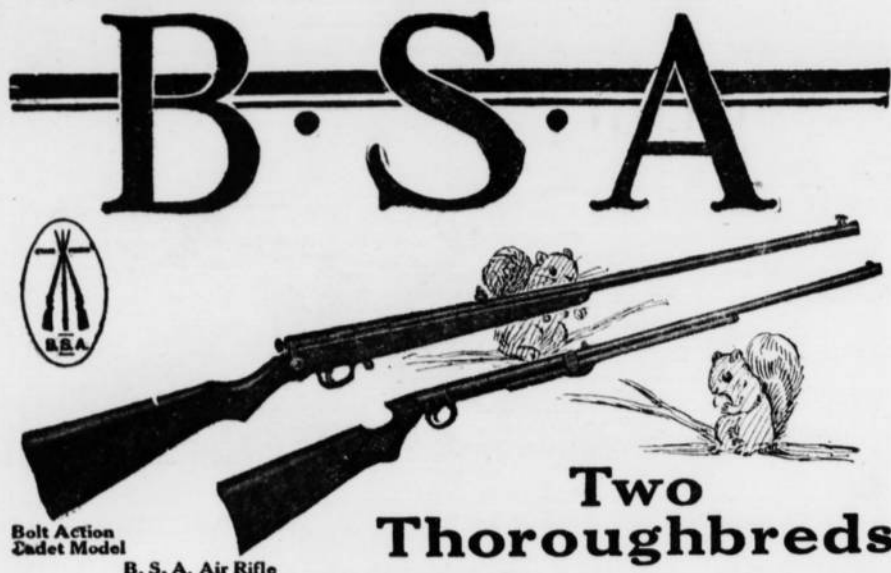
NO RESERVE

For further particulars apply to

A. Layzell Co. Limited

Phones: E5107, E5499, E5208

Auctioneers: A. Layzell, J. W. Durno, Alex. Maclean



THE B. S. A. No. 2 Bolt Action Cadet model chambered for .22 long and the new B. S. A. .177 and .22 calibre Air Rifle with rifled barrel and Rifle Sights.

The Air Rifle is a real gun for real shooting. It combines the hard hitting accuracy of any powder-functioned rifle of the same calibre, and is noiseless—smokeless, and dirtless—a clean arm, fires special pellets as illustrated.

The B. S. A. No. 2 Bolt Action Cadet model was designed to give the large number of users of Miniature Rifles the benefit of a properly constructed arm, substantial in dimensions, safe, accurate, dependable. This model is chambered for .22 long rifle cartridges.

Both models are recommended for target use and small game hunting. The ideal rifles to protect your crop from the gopher. Over fifty million dollars worth of wheat was destroyed by the "tent pins" during 1919. Kill off these pests before the new wheat sprouts. Ask your dealer to show you these two B. S. A. rifles or write for full information. They are both guaranteed by the B. S. A. Company.



Pellets for Air Rifle



Cartridge for Cadet Model
.22 Long Rifle

B. S. A. GUNS, Ltd., Birmingham, Eng.

Sole Distributors for Canada
FRASER COMPANY, 10 Hospital St., Montreal, Canada
Stocks in Montreal Write for Gun Booklet

Sole Distributors for U.S.A.:
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RAMSAY'S AUTOMOBILE ENAMELS

make your car and other vehicles shine like new.
Ready to use, no trouble and dries with a hard
gloss. All popular colors.

A. RAMSAY & SON COMPANY

Makers of Paint and Varnish since 1842

Toronto

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ROBES

When the hide market is low it is far more profitable for you to have your horse or beef hides made into robes.

We specialize in this class of work. Also lace leather. Write for prices and shipping tags.

W. BOURKE & CO.
BRANDON, MAN.

Tips on Trapping

Tracks and Signs—By George Roberts Hunt

IN any business the more you know of that business the more successful you are in making dollars. "Knowledge is power," is an old and true saying we are all fairly well acquainted with, and we might add that either knowledge or power represents money, if not directly it is a means of making money. For this reason one of the surest roads to success

in any undertaking is to know your business.

The Indian of the north is the most successful trapper in North America, simply because he understands his business of trapping, and can read the various tracks and signs as you are reading these lines. He can look at a track of an animal in the snow, tell you in

Fig. 1
(a) Footprint of Mink; (b) Mink Trail.

which direction it was going, whether running, walking or leaping, whether a male or female, what animal it was, how long ago it passed by, and various other details too numerous to mention. And as I said, it is as simple for him to do this as for you to read this

chronicle. He passes along and observes everything as well as sees it, you simply see it. As an instance of how much you remember of what you see—how many steps are there on your stairs? No—you don't know, simply for the reason that although you have passed up and down them hundreds of times, your eye saw but your brain did not register. It is simple to note the signs and understand thoroughly everything if you will go to the

Fig. 2
(a) Footprint of Muskrat; (b) Muskrat Trail showing mark of tail.

trouble of not only seeing but of observing and making a permanent impression on the brain. It is not, of course, necessary to rise to the efficiency of the Indian, because the day of trapping as a means of a livelihood are past, or almost so. But you can, by using the powers the good Lord has given you, increase your knowledge of trapping or any subject.

It is not as difficult as would at first sight seem to understand signs as hitherto explained. You can, however, learn easily the various simple tracks and signs of the common fur-bearing animals necessary to make you successful in trapping.

There are several classes of animals,

and if you notice the tracks of the various animals of the same class you will find that they represent one another a good deal. The raccoon belongs to the bear family, the wolf and fox belong to the dog family, lynx, cougar, wild cat, etc., to the cat family, and the skunk, mink, marten, fisher, weasel, etc., to the weasel family.

Notice the raccoon track in the illustration. It shows the hind and fore foot, and you will notice the imprint of the hind foot resembles a good deal the imprint that a baby would make. If you secure a good impression in the mud along

the bank of some stream, you will, no doubt, find a closer resemblance between it and a baby's foot. As I said before, the raccoon and bear track is much similar only larger, being more the impression of a man's foot. The bear does not walk on the whole of his foot, and with his front foot especially, leaves much the same impression that a man would leave on the inside, a part of the impression not showing.

These drawings cannot very well be made to scale, but they readily give an idea of the formation of the footprint, and anyone who understands trapping in the least can readily imagine how large the various animals' footprints would be, and readily be able to distinguish them. In the case of a drawing to show the trail of an animal, and the different tracks made by the animal's different modes of travel, they, of course, only represent the track or trail, and not the imprint of the foot.

The fox makes a good deal the same track as a dog, and differ in size according to the species. The wolf, prairie and timber, and coyotes, make similar tracks as the fox, differing in size, of course. An average fox track measures about one and one-half inches in width by two and one-eighth inches in length. The distance from one track to the other of an average fox is about 12 inches.

Fig. 3 (b) shows the manner of trail made by a fox when walking, which, as you will notice is very zig-zaggy, while in (c) the fox is running, the tracks are in sets of four, and in a slight half circle.

Fig. 4 shows the trails of a raccoon: (b) walking, (c) jumping, and (d) running. (b) resembles that of the fox walking somewhat, while (c) represents the trail of a rabbit or squirrel nearer than anything I know. In (d) the footprints show in pairs directly straight across from one another.

Notice the muskrat tracks, and then the trail of the muskrat showing the mark of the tail dragging is always visible. The back pair of print-marks always show smaller than the front, and close together.

The mink and weasel can be said to be the same and yet different, those of the mink being considerable larger. Then the marten's is similar to the mink's, the fisher similar to the marten's, and each respective one larger than the preceding one named. In going through soft snow that is of any depth, the mark of their tail will, invariably, be found. The trail of the weasel and mink are the same, the latter being



Fig. 5
(a) Footprint of Skunk; (b) Trail of Skunk walking; (c) Trail of Skunk jumping.



Fig. 2
(a) Footprint of Muskrat; (b) Muskrat Trail showing mark of tail.

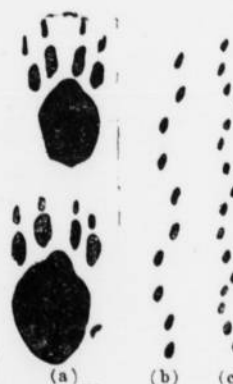


Fig. 3
(a) Footprint of Fox; (b) Trail of Fox walking; (c) Trail of Fox running.

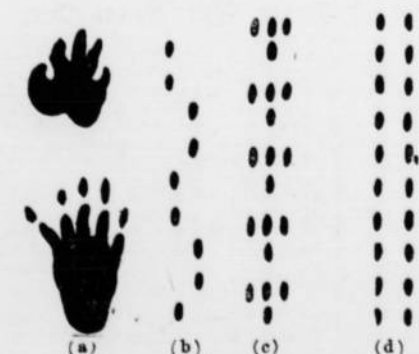


Fig. 4
(a) Footprint of Raccoon; (b) Trail of Raccoon walking; (c) Trail of Raccoon jumping; (d) Trail of Raccoon running.



Fig. 6
Weasel Trail, showing mark of tail.

larger than the former. The tracks are in pairs, the right foot always being a little in advance of the left. Of five toes on each foot the mink shows only four in the impression on the front foot. Their leap in travelling leaves the impressions about a foot and-a-half apart. See Figs. 1 and 6 for mink or weasel trail.

And now we come to the skunk. The hind foot resembles that of the bear family somewhat, and if you will take notice of their track the first time you run across it, you will find that it is

seldom you can notice the nail-prints on the rear or hind feet. In walking (as in (b), Fig. 5), their trail is much the same as that of mink only larger; (c) shows their trail when jumping, and when so doing the space between each set of tracks is about 12 inches.

In your travels over the trap lines note the various tracks and signs of all the animals and birds you see. In this way and this way only will you become acquainted with the animals' habits, this being of great necessity if you are to make a success of trapping.

High Cost of Common Weeds

It is Due Chiefly to Increased Tillage Costs—By Prof. L. E. Kirk

SPEAKING of weeds, isn't it a caution where they all come from? Well worked, clean-looking land when the crop was drilled in, and some time later a growing mass of weeds! Strange, isn't it? No wonder there are those who still believe in the theory of spontaneous generation.

The question is whether we should take this matter of weeds seriously or simply consider it as something beyond our control. Where do they all come from? Are most soils full up of weed seeds just waiting for a good chance to grow or are there different degrees of weed infestation? We know that noxious weeds need attention, but how about the common annual varieties such as pig weed, lamb's quarter, wild buckwheat and their kind?

"Alien Enemies"

It is quite possible that because certain weeds are listed as "noxious" that some people have fallen into the error of considering the rest as comparatively harmless. A weed is placed on the noxious list chiefly because of the rapidity with which it is capable of multiplying and the degree of difficulty with which it can be eradicated. If these are the characteristics that make a weed harmful, surely pig weed and buckwheat as well as a number of others you could mention would easily qualify for the honor. The fact is that noxious weeds do no more injury to crops than any other weed that occurs in equally large numbers. For all practical purposes let us put them all in the same class of alien enemies that threaten to deprive us of whatever profit there may be in growing grain crops.

Weeds are injurious and detrimental in so many ways that it is extremely difficult to calculate the damage which they cause. This damage, however, is much greater than is apparent. One big fact regarding weeds is that they increase in numbers each year until their presence is accepted as the normal condition and their detrimental effect overlooked. The most obvious fact is that they reduce crop yields. It should be clear also that considerable financial loss is sustained in harvesting, threshing, excess freight charges and dockage. Yet all of these are small compared to the enormous expense of the extra cultivation which they involve.

Cost of Tillage Increased

The extra labor required to keep weeds under control is probably the greatest economic loss which they cause. Tillage is by far the most expensive item of farm cost accounting. A much larger proportion of the cost for plowing, harrowing, disking and cultivating is chargeable to weeds than is generally supposed. Extensive investigations go to prove that practically one-half of the cultivation on the ordinary farm could be eliminated without affecting crop yields, if weeds could be prevented from growing by some other means. Here is one place that something might be done to reduce the cost of production and at the same time increase the average yield.

A Typical Enquiry

Possibly the most frequent enquiries received by agriculturists this time of year are something like this: "I have a piece of land that was plowed last fall and seeded to wheat this spring. The crop was put in, in the best of condition and looked as though it would make a splendid yield, but this fall it is a mass of weeds. I will be lucky if I get five bushels to the acre. I want to put this land in crop again next year. What

would you advise me to do with it?"

There are at least three propositions we would like to submit in reply to the writer of the above enquiry, and in doing so will confine our remarks to annual weeds only, that is, those that germinate, mature and produce seed in the same year. So as not to implicate the just with the unjust, we will deal only with these respectable weeds—the non-noxious. The propositions are as follows:

1. The more weeds you destroy as seedlings the fewer there will be to crowd out the crop and produce seed.

2. Possession is nine-tenths of the law. It is a case of "First here, first served."

3. Crop rotation is the only solution for a badly infested farm.

The Answer Amplified

Without being too wordy, these statements should be amplified just a little.

Weeds cannot be destroyed until they begin to grow. Those started in the fall will be destroyed by the first hard frost. Some form of cultivation is necessary, as the surface soil is usually too dry to start seeds in the fall. In the spring large numbers will readily germinate, and the seedlings may be destroyed by tillage before the crop is put in. Harrowing the growing crop until six or eight inches high is another opportunity to reduce their numbers. If this is done when the ground is not too wet and, if possible, with a backward slope to the harrow teeth, much more good than harm is likely to result.

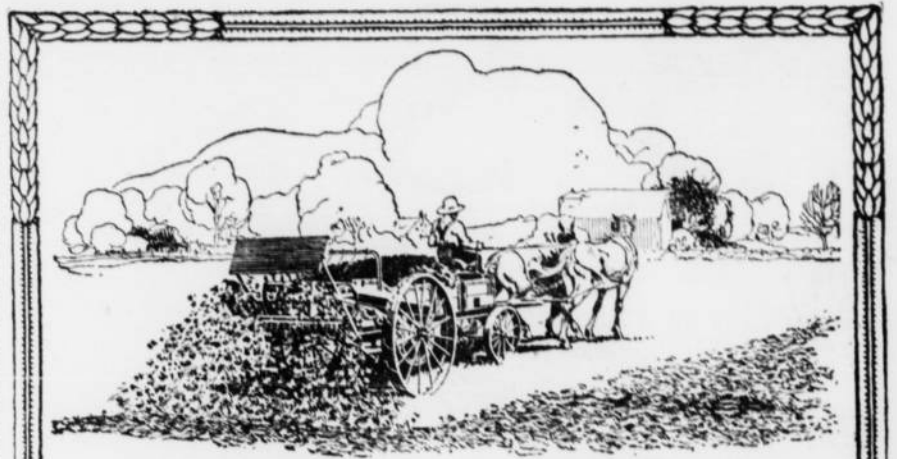
By the second statement is meant that a vigorous stand of grain with continuous favorable growing conditions will largely solve the weed problem for the current year. The trouble is that the stand is not always vigorous and the grain is too often put on land that does not insure favorable growing conditions with the result that if the grain receives a setback the weeds, being stronger rooted, get an unfair advantage. Anything you can do, therefore, to insure a quick start and good growing conditions is the best practice where weedy land must be reckoned with. This is where plump seed and reserve moisture count.

When all is said, under a system of straight grain growing, weeds will continue to multiply. When the land becomes badly infested, the logical remedy lies in crop rotation. Crop rotation and diversification are the greatest foes of weeds. Where intertilled and hay and pasture crops form part of the general cropping system, weeds begin to decrease. Under single-crop farming they are controlled only by an ever-increasing tillage cost until a point is reached where it becomes unprofitable. It is good business to start the rotation in time to meet the weed problem as you have it on your own farm.

Sweet Clover With Nurse Crop

Q.—I have 400 acres of land ready for crop next spring in the West, and I am thinking of sowing sweet clover on same. This land is under lease which expires in 1920. Will you kindly advise me whether, in your opinion, the sowing of this clover seed with a spring crop of wheat or oats will have any detrimental effect in regard to the yield of wheat or oat crop, and, if so, to what extent it would likely reduce the yield. My tenant may object to have clover seed sown with the other grain and any information you may give me as to this point I will be grateful for.—J.K., Man.

A.—My experience has been that sweet clover sown with a nurse crop does not in any way affect the nurse crop. I regret that we have no comparative data to submit on this point. I have sown it, however, on the farm for the last three years with a nurse



Make Your Manure Go Further—

THERE are three big draw-backs to spreading manure by hand: First, you can't spread it evenly; second, it takes too many loads to the acre; third, it requires too much time and labor—three good reasons why you should own a

McCormick or Deering Manure Spreader.

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crop. In 1917, a field of wheat gave 25 bushels to the acre; in 1918, oats gave 75 bushels to the acre, and in 1919, oats gave 65 bushels to the acre. I do not think, therefore, that we could say that the yields were reduced when sweet clover was sown with the grain.—Prof. T. J. Harrison.

Cleaning Dirty Summerfallow

Q.—I have a summerfallow that was double disced and harrowed the first part of June and plowed deep the first part of July and harrowed. It was so dry nothing much grew on it, till we got a rain the first of August, then the wild and tame oats and some ball mustard, in places, came up. The oats are very thick, so I turned the stock on it and they are eating it down, bar the mustard, which is in all stages from just starting to nearly forming balls. There are also a few dandelions. Will the early frosts kill the nearly-matured ball mustard? I understand that ball mustard left uncultivated at a certain stage will keep on growing the following spring. My idea was to let the grain grow up, turn the stock in to eat it down and not cultivate it, so that it would not blow in the spring, but if a large percentage of the ball mustard will grow in the spring, would it be better to cultivate it this fall with a duckfoot cultivator? I harrowed it last week but only pulled out the very small mustard. Dandelions are getting to be very prolific, and in this same field some are nearly as large as cabbage. They seem to be about as stubborn as thistles; you can cut them off close to the top of the ground with a hoe and in two or three days they are leafing out again.

On a field that is intended for summerfallow next spring, which is the best way to treat it this fall, skim plow or double disc?

Do you think the land packer is a good implement, and in seeding time would it be O.K. to harrow land down good before putting drill on and then run packer over and not harrow after the drill? The old methods we used to follow in farming are no good now in the older districts, and if anything would drive me off a farm it would be the weeds.

I think the weed commission should send out some real "sergeant-majors" to down the enemy.—C.L., Man.

A.—If there is danger of drifting I would certainly not advise cultivating your summerfallow, as you seem to have a good cover crop. If there comes a good frost soon it should kill the mustard. I do not think, if it is immature as you state, that it will do very much harm. The dandelions, however, are perennial and will come on from the root next year. They are easily controlled by good cultivation. Early fall plowing next year should handle these to good advantage.

In preparing land for summerfallow next year, I think there is nothing better than skim plowing. It completely inverts the soil and thus covers all the weed seeds, which germinate better both fall and spring. Where there is any shortage of moisture the land packer is a good implement to use. It can be used to advantage, as you state, after the drill. Our experiments show even on our heavy soils an increase of yield from one to five bushels per acre.

In regard to the control of weeds, they, like the Germans, were not defeated by the "sergeant-majors," but by the rank and file of the army. If every farmer could be induced to undertake their eradication the weeds would soon be under control.—Prof. T. J. Harrison.

Handling Russian Thistle

A subscriber in Saskatchewan writes for information on the eradication of Russian thistle. He states that it was bad in his crops this year, and it is also showing up in the summerfallow.

This thistle is an annual, and the plants that are coming in the summerfallow will not survive through the winter. Care should be taken, however, that they are not allowed to mature seed. If there is any probability of this they should be destroyed by discing.

It seems that little can be done to control Russian thistle until the farm is fenced. A mature plant will produce as many as fifty thousand seeds. It breaks off at the ground and blows along with the wind, scattering the seed as it goes.

Discussing the Russian thistle problem in south-eastern Saskatchewan, in The Guide of May 12, J. F. Booth, who has conducted investigations in that district, said: "One might as well admit at the outset that no one has this far been successful in getting rid of this persistent robber. So far, only hard work, persistent cultivation, pulling and burning, fencing, and then piling and burning those seeds which

have blown into the fences have resulted in moderately clean fields."

The thistle is easily killed just when coming through the ground; therefore when the grain crop is infested harrowing is advisable. When only two to ten inches high it can be safely plowed under if a drag chain is used. One of the characteristics of the plant is its ability to withstand drought. In wheat fields, where it apparently has become crowded out, a close examination will show that it has just stopped growing. It will remain in that state until the crop is harvested, when it takes new life and branches out. Before frost comes it will grow into a bush plant, sometimes two feet in diameter, and with the first heavy wind goes tumbling across the field. Probably the best course to take is to either follow the binder with the disc harrow or to stack the grain and plow shallow.

Estimating Potato Yields

Geo. Batho, editor of agricultural publications for Manitoba, gives the following directions for estimating the yield of potatoes per acre:

Select an average place in the patch, and measure off 100 square feet. To do this rightly, find how far apart the drills are on the average. Mostly they are about 3 feet apart or a little less. Suppose they are 2½ feet apart; then a patch four rows wide and 10 feet long will give us 100 square feet. The following table will serve as an approximate guide:

Distance between rows	Number of rows to dig	Length of each row to dig
2 feet	5	10 feet
2½ feet	4	11 feet
2½ feet	4	10 feet
2½ feet	4	9 feet
3 feet	3	11 feet

Some of these measurements will figure out to 99 and some to 100 square feet, which is close enough for an approximate estimate.

Weigh all the potatoes dug. If you have selected a really average place in the plot, this table will show you the number of bushels per acre your patch will yield.

No. of lbs. dug	Bushels per acre
10	72
12	86
15	108
20	144
25	180
30	216
35	252
40	288
45	324

Kernels

As farming becomes more scientific and the annual grain crop for shipment becomes more uniform and assured, the placing of this crop on the market of consuming countries by regular delivery through the whole year will become a necessity, which will mean more storage capacity in the interior, because it is of the utmost importance that the farmer's outfit should be used for hauling grain during the winter months, if he is to be able to devote proper attention and the necessary labor to efficiently prepare his land for grain growing.—Hon. Geo. Langley, in The Agricultural Gazette.

On soils that are inclined to drift fall plowing is a very doubtful practice. These soils should be seeded to winter rye if plowed in the fall. The rye will provide a fibrous-rooted cover, which holds the soil together. When the labor problem makes it necessary to plow such lands in the fall drifting can be checked by a light application of straw or manure over areas that start to drift.

Windbreaks have again proven their worth as a shelter from hot dry winds which dry up the garden and lawn. Every farm in the prairie section needs one.

Forty per cent. of the samples of water sent to the chemistry department of the Manitoba Agricultural College are found to be unfit for domestic purposes.

A machine to thresh sweet clover seed in the field without cutting the plants has been invented. It is stated that it will handle about 15 acres a day.



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Besides being the strongest cow tie made, the Louden Stanchion is also the most comfortable. Holding the Stanchion to the curb is a single slack chain which allows the cow to swing the Louden Stanchion freely in a circle eight to ten inches wide. It also enables the cow to lie down easily on either side, placing her body and head in as restful a position as when lying down in the pasture.

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The Countrywoman

Eliminating Mollycoddles

MRS. McClung said recently that the one argument most frequently advanced against further curtailing the liquor traffic is, that if all temptations are removed from people's paths there will in time be developed a race of mollycoddles and weaklings. If temptation is still needed to provide backbone and stamina in the human race, the temptations to wrongdoing as enumerated in the ten commandments are still doing good service and are not likely to cease to exist this side of the "pearly gates."

It is strange how these people who are anxious that their pleasure of drinking may not be interfered with are strong on the "moral" side of the question. What a tragedy if they have not an opportunity of matching their moral calibre against the poison that bedevils and befuddles men. Unfortunately for their argument, it is an uneven match and their moral calibre is rather found wanting. No, the law books of the land are filled with the lists of evils against which men must continue to match their wits, and it is quite unnecessary to choose this particular evil as being the most adequate test.

Speaking of mollycoddles and weaklings, what more debased type can be found than that of the man debauched and dissipated through too much drinking? If it is within our power to eliminate one type of mollycoddle, let us eliminate the drunkard. We wouldn't object to the drunken mollycoddle going his own sweet way enjoying all the "personal liberty" he can use up, if he didn't take it out on other folks. But the wife of this particular man and his children, or, if he is unmarried, his landlady, are of the opinion that he cannot confine his "personal liberty" and his mollycoddling to himself, but spreads it out to those with whom he lives or comes in contact. Personal liberty of this type is somewhat like the pound of flesh Shylock sought to exact. Shylock was welcome to the pound of flesh—but that was all.

The women of these three provinces are going to have an excellent opportunity to stop the cause of some of the weaklings of this part of the world on October 25, and it is to be hoped that no woman will fail to go to the polling-booth and register her protest against the liquor curse.

Women on Immigration

The first annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Immigration for Women was held recently in Ottawa. The following officers have been elected: President, Mrs. Wm. Denis, Halifax; eastern vice-president, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Toronto; western vice-president, Mrs. John McNaughton, Saskatchewan; eastern councillors, Lady Pope, Ottawa, and Mrs. Lawrence, St. John, N.B.; western councillors, Mrs. Ralph Smith, M.L.A., Vancouver, B.C., and Mrs. Dredge Jones, Regina. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Jones are the provincial representatives of the council. Mrs. Jones has been connected with the employment service in Regina, and is at present specializing in the placing, follow up and general care of the immigrant woman.

The committee on standardization of housework gave a detailed report, showing that careful and widespread study of the question had been made from the viewpoint of both employer and employee. Conclusions were drawn from the report, which will be summarized and sent out to the organization of the council for further action. In this study of household service a survey was made, and information came from men and women of labor bureaus and household

science schools, not only in the United States and Canada, but in the following other countries: France, Denmark, Belgium, Persia, Japan, Switzerland, Australian and New Zealand. It was found that Switzerland led in standardization.

Letters of appreciation were received from overseas on the work being done by the Canadian women's hostels for overseas women. These showed 4,455 women passed through, out of whom 1,089 have been placed for housework, mostly in and around Toronto and Montreal. They have been most satisfactory, and reports go to show that the great number are still employed in housework.



Miss Agnes Slack
World secretary of the
W.C.T.U., who is making
a speaking tour of
Western Canada in aid
of the dry campaign.
She is from London,
England.

Suggested Debates

The university extension service for Alberta has recently issued an instructive little booklet covering the work of the department. Included is the following list of subjects for debates which should help those clubs that are putting on an educational program this fall and winter:

Canadian Navy, Canadian Tariff, Capital Punishment, Closed versus Open Shop, Co-education, Commission Government of Cities, Compulsory Military Service in Canada, Compulsory Military Training in Canada, Compulsory Social Insurance, Consolidated Rural Schools, Co-operative Banking, Co-operative Trading, Direct Legislation, Educational Qualification for Suffrage, Gary School Plan, Government Ownership of Railways, Hereditary versus Environment, Home Rule for Ireland, Imperial Federation, League of Nations, Limitation of Inheritance, Literacy Test for Immigrants, Military Training in Schools, Minimum Wage, Monroe Doctrine, Mothers' Pensions, Municipal Hospitals, Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities, Oriental Immigration, Parliamentary versus Presidential Form of Government, Place of Motion Pictures in Education, Platform versus Press, Prohibition, Proportional Representation, Protection versus Free Trade, Public Defender, Reciprocity with the United States, Rural versus City Life, Simplified Spelling, Single Tax, Socialism, Tractor versus Horse, Trade Unions, Woman Suffrage.

The extension service has literature prepared on the subjects named, and will be glad to mail it free to the people of Alberta, except for postage.

Teachers For Old Country

Major Fred J. Ney, who for so many years personally conducted groups of teachers to the Old Country, is planning to take a party next summer to visit the battle-fields of Europe. Major Ney is secretary of the National Council of Education, and honorary secretary of the Hands Across the Sea movement. Major Ney himself has taught in many parts of the British Empire, and is eager to promote the objects of the movement which he has done so much to foster. The objects of the movement are:

1. To give an insight into the educational systems of the British Empire.

2. To strengthen the

Imperial bonds by bringing the people of the Empire into closer touch with the motherland, and with one another, through the medium of the schoolroom.

3. To focus the attention of the teacher on Imperial interests and on the duties, responsibilities and privileges of Empire citizenship.

4. To enlist a wider interest in the teaching profession and the all important part it plays in the life of both the nation and the Empire.

What One County Did

Here is a "cheer-up" story of what the women in one county in North Carolina did through the Home Demonstration agent which is worth passing on.

Ninety-seven North Carolina club girls and women are the proud possessors of certificates presented by the North Carolina Division of Home Demonstration work, showing that they have completed the four years of instruction in home economics, and have applied the knowledge acquired in their own homes.

Married women received one-third of the certificates, and they are now working in re-arranged kitchens with equipment close around the range, pans and other utensils hung within easy reach, a work table high enough to prevent stooping, a homemade or bought sink equally high, and many home conveniences made by their own hands or with the help of the men of the house. These women have learned that kitchen work may be lifted from real drudgery into the realm of interesting things by a little knowledge of how to systematize.

One woman said if she had learned nothing else but how to use a dish drainer and a fireless cooker she would have been repaid for her four years of club work. Dish washing has lost its terrors and the Sunday dinner simmers along in the fireless cooker while she sits at peace in church.

The certificate holder has learned something of refurbishing her old dresses and hats, and is now at work on plans to do over the house after hearing the suggestions on furnishings for the living-room, the dining-room, and bedroom, which the home demonstration agent gives at the club meetings.

She has learned to grade her eggs, to buy pure-bred fowls, to improve her butter, to make a good kitchen garden, which supplies the table both in summer and winter, and has put by a tidy little sum from the sale of her surplus canned goods.

Her eyes are opened to the value of proper food in the nourishment of her family. One little club woman brought

her big six-foot husband up to the Raleigh Home Demonstration Office to show the effect of a well-selected diet of vegetables, milk, eggs and fruit after he had been made sick by indulging too heavily in meats. The division was expecting a wild scramble amongst the county agents to secure him for use as an exhibit of "After feeding by Home Demonstration Methods."

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Autumn Socials

Old-time Customs that are Always New in Hallowe'en and
Thanksgiving Celebrations—By Amy J. Roe

HARVEST has been the season of rejoicing from the remotest age. After a summer and harvest season of toil and with cellar and barn stored with provisions for the winter, it is easy to relax and be gay. “Where'er throughout the world there is such a thing as a formal harvest there also appears an inclination to mark it with a festive celebration.” The Jews had their celebration at the beginning of harvest in the Feast of the Tabernacle in honor of their God; Romans, Greeks, Chinese, Japanese, Indians and savage tribes all had their own particular way of celebrating the ingathering of the harvest.

Some of the old customs have travelled down through the generations and still, today, form interesting features of entertainment. Thanksgiving and Hallowe'en are the two days around which most of the merriment centres.

Religious Festivals

For church entertainments, socials and dinners there is no lack of possible interesting items for programs. The idea of the harvest home dinner comes from an old English custom. When the harvest was all home a large feast, called the kern supper, or in some places mell supper, was held usually in a large barn. The master and mistress presided and all the servants came. In Northumberland as soon as the last sheaf was set on end the reaper shouted that he had “got the kern.” An image formed of the kern and dressed in a white frock and colored ribbons was hoisted on a pole. This was carried in triumph with music and shouting and set up in a prominent place during the supper. Such an incident as above related or customs peculiar to other countries would make good material for amateur theatricals. For sacred festivals the story of the Feast of the Tabernacle or the idyll of Ruth with its lyric love handled carefully and well, could be made into illuminating and soul-stirring festivals. Harvest home music abounds in sacred music.

Out-of-Door Good Times

Other social times can be planned that are more suitable to the out-of-doors. Among these can be named the potato roast, where members tramp to some distant spot, light a bonfire and roast potatoes in the ashes. Around the fire the young folk sit singing and telling stories. Corn roasts, where the corn is either toasted or “roasted by boiling in a pot hung from a tripod,” form a very happy form of entertainment on a moonlight night. Dancing on the green, an old-land custom, has been revived this last few years in Canada, particularly in the larger towns and cities. Dancing around a bonfire on a clear, starlight night is a pretty and picturesque custom. The bonfire is a relic of the old Druid harvest rejoicing, but brought down to the modern day with a corn feed or potato feed in prospect, it loses none of its ancient charm.

Hallowe'en, the eve of Hallowmas, gives opportunity for the merriest of times. It affords opportunity to mingle sprites, sly elves, wicked witches and ghostly guests in a weird and mystic festival. It is to be regretted in Canada that in many places the celebration is oftentimes of a rowdy nature. Far better would it be if a community could gather together for its

merriment than have a few of its more mischievous members cause disturbance and possible damage in the neighborhood.

In England, an old custom was to meet and build a huge bonfire. A cart would be drawn up in which sat the figure of a terrible old witch in effigy. With shouting and singing the witch was thrown into the bonfire while the merry-makers joined in reels and danced, to the strains of the piper, around the bonfire.

The Hallowe'en social can be made suitable either for a large gathering in a hall or for the smaller gathering in the home. Suitable decorations are not hard to secure. Sheaves of grain, fruit, vegetables, silhouettes of witches and black cats can be used along with the regulation pumpkin. A Hallowe'en entertainment is not complete without a fire, whether it is a bonfire or an open-grate fire. Hallowe'en programs should always include games and fortune telling. Other pleasing features are popping of corn, ducking for apples, trying to eat an apple or a doughnut suspended from the ceiling by a string. Nuts and apples are historic parts of the Hallowe'en feast. The reading aloud to a group around an open fire of some good story or poem, such as Burns' poem on Hallowe'en, is very effective. In a home gathering, when the guests are not too many, they may gather around an open fire with a bundle of small sticks. Each guest lights one and as it burns tells a ghostly story or sings a song.

Hallowe'en Pranks and Fortunes

Of course fortune telling is one of the important features of any Hallowe'en gathering. Some of the old-time methods of fortune telling are: Open nuts, take out the kernels, write a fortune on a slip of paper, put it in the nut and stick the pieces of nut together again. Another is to have three plates. In the first put clear water, in the second colored water, and leave the third empty. The members are then blindfolded, the position of the plates changed and each one is asked to go forward and put his finger into one of the plates. If his hand goes into the clear water he will marry a maiden, into the colored he will marry a widow, and if into the empty he will remain single. Other ways are to peel an apple in one long paring and throw the skin over the shoulder and it will form the initial of your future mate. Walking backwards down the cellar steps at midnight with a mirror in one hand and a candle in the other is an old custom, where the face seen in the mirror over your shoulder is said by the spirits to be the one you will marry.

The members may be led, one at a time, into a darkened room. They are to ask three questions. A flashlight falls on an ouija board, which is guided by a black gloved hand and spells out the answer. To another question an oracle (a head framed in black with hair pinned to the wall as if hanging by it) answers. The third question is answered by the “black hand,” which writes in chalk upon a black-board.

There is an old Druidic belief connected with Hallowe'en that about this date each year the lord of death, Saman, liberated the wicked spirits of men that had been condemned to dwell in animals.



Farm Women's Clubs

Springhill Reports

I HAVE much pleasure in sending you a report of the work done in Springhill U.F.W.M. during the first six months of the present year.

In January we collected over \$400 worth of clothing, etc., for the dried-out districts of the West. We held a box social on February 6, which added \$62 to our treasury. On May 1 we made a special effort to obtain associate members by opening two competitions for the school children of the district, sewing competition for girls and a gopher and mole competition for boys, particulars of which will appear in the Junior Department of The Guide. We held another box social on June 18, which was a huge success. Before the auctioning of the boxes we had several ball games and other kinds of sport, for which we gave money prizes. We realized over \$90 at this social.

At the April and May meeting we had two very good papers read. In April Miss Wyatt, our vice-president, gave us one, entitled Rural Homes, Yesterday and Tomorrow. Mrs. Parker, provincial vice-president, gave us the other one on May 28, entitled Women, Past, Present, and Future. Our section has taken up the matter of doing something for our "New Canadian" districts. We have sent a subscription for The Guide to one teacher, and are sending another as soon as we get an address from Central. We plan to make a collection of good literature and send it to these districts. We are also making a donation to another of our locals to insert prohibition cartoons in the press. In addition to the above items we keep well before us the ideals and aims of the U.F.W.M.—(Mrs.) W. D. Poole, secretary, Springhill W.S.U.F.M.

New Local at Benton

We just organized on May 22 with 14 members, but since that time we have had six more join, making 20. We hope to have more shortly. Our meetings have been well attended, and all seem quite interested.

By serving lunch after the baseball game one Saturday evening we cleared \$10, giving us money for supplies, etc. At Benton sports day we were successful with the booth we held, serving lunch to the bachelors, and realized \$62 after all our expenses were paid. Our program committee is getting busy, and our meetings are improving, temperance being the leading subject for discussion just now.—Mrs. D. P. Chalmer, secretary Benton Valley U.F.W.A.

Club of Many Nationalities

The following interesting letter was received from Mrs. Agnes Thubron, secretary, Medicine Valley U.F.W.A., at Gilby: "We held our first meeting since our local was formed last Tuesday. We have now ten members. It has been a very busy summer for farm women up here, but I have no doubt that as soon as the threshing is over we will find the meetings better attended. Our chief trouble is that we have not a hall of our own yet, but by means of socials and dances we hope to raise a good sum of money towards it. We are in great need of a church and Sunday school out here. There are so many different nationalities in the district that the difficulty of co-operating is increased treble. There are Russians, Swedes, Norwegians, Germans, and Fins. English-speaking people are not so numerous."

Dilke Has Hall

Our club has only 20 members, but they are all very active. In January a delegate was appointed for the convention in Saskatoon, and plans were made for a bazaar. In February we had the reports of the delegates. It was followed by a social afternoon and a ten-cent tea, from which we cleared \$10. In March we held a whist drive, from which we made \$16. In April we made plans for paying our half toward the purchase of the old school-house for a hall. At the May meeting we donated \$10 toward the war memorial to be erected in Dilke this fall. In July we were to hold a picnic at the lake, and to have Mr. Stewart,

of Regina, to address us on the temperance referendum, but rain prevented. August 5 was fair day, and the section served lunch and held a dance in the evening, clearing \$60. At the meeting Mrs. Myers gave us a talk on temperance work.

At the September meeting we had reports on the dances held every Saturday evening in our hall. Besides providing a place for the young people to spend their evenings, we have cleared \$49. We charge 25 cents admission, and serve no lunch. After harvest we shall hold concerts occasionally in place of the dance.—Mrs. A. G. Anderson, secretary Dilke W.G.G.A.

Eyebrow Money Makers

Mrs. E. G. Hill, secretary Eyebrow W.G.G.A., writes that the section united with the Ladies' Aid, and served meals on sports day, August 5. The sum of \$336 was cleared, and goes toward a rest room. The section also adopted a non-English school at Insinger, and helped to send the boys to the beach. On Grain Growers' Sunday the ladies acted as ushers, and took up the collection (\$16.20), which went to the Social Service Council. There are 24 members in the section, and the meetings are well attended.

Interested in Prohibition

At the last meeting of the Thorncliff and Turkey Hill local Mrs. Vary gave us a very excellent paper on Prohibition. Quite an animated discussion ensued, and it was evident the members were all very much alive to the evils of the drink habit and the importance of the coming election. Current events came next. Mrs. C. M. King conducted the chorus singing, and every one enjoyed the "old-time favorites." It was moved that we postpone the meetings until a less busy season, but the motion was lost. Our local assisted the Salvation Army in conducting a Harvest Home service at the schoolhouse. The room was very artistically decorated with wheat, oat sheaves, flowers and vegetables. We had a large attendance and a fine service.—Mrs. G. N. King, secretary.

Bye Moor Does Well

The secretary of Bye Moor U.F.W.A., Mrs. John Jameson, reports that very encouraging progress is being made, although the district is thinly settled and the members live at long distances from each other. She writes: "We were organized in February, with only eight members—now increased to 19. We hold meetings every two weeks in the homes of the members. Our first social netted us a profit of \$60, and was as well a successful social event. Mrs. Price, of Stettler, visited us, and gave an address on the work of the U.F.W.A., which we found very interesting. Later Mrs. Puneke, of Stonelaw, read us a report of the political convention. She urged upon us the necessity of voting at the coming referendum, and of studying the New National Policy. We need more speakers. If we are to bring about any changes for the better, the people must be roused out of the lethargy into which they are too apt to fall."

Club Briefs

Blackfoot U.F.A. pays the U.F.W.A. 50 cents on account of every new member they get.

Three Hills' treasury is, indeed, a well-filled one, since it contained at the beginning of this year \$235, this being the net proceeds of an enjoyable picnic and entertainment.—Mrs. James Lea, Three Hills.

Given a good crop this year, the Energetic U.F.W.A. will, we believe, live up to its name in every sense of the word. Although we are a young local, we have already 13 members, and we have to our credit some very delightful social gatherings.—Mrs. J. B. Ellert, Milk River.

The history of our local dates only from last July, but very keen interest is taken by all in our work, as shown at the last meeting, when seven new

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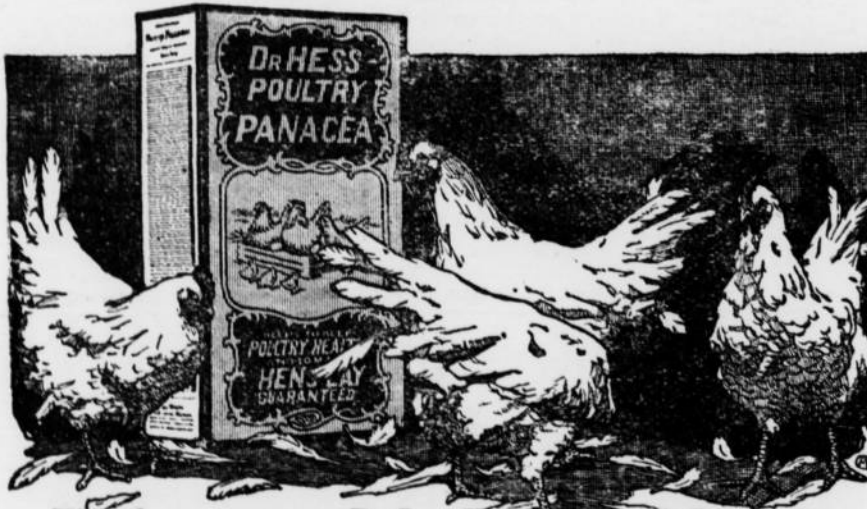
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members were added, making a total of 14 on the roll for the new year.—Mrs. Stanley Nelson, sec.-treas.

Keystone is the name of a new U.F.W.A. local near Youngstown. Mrs. Howard assisted in the organization. The president elected is Mrs. Ida F. Patterson, and the secretary Mrs. James McDougall, Youngstown.

Along with the U.F.W.A. work we have sewing, embroidery, crocheting, etc., which will be sold at a bazaar for U.F.W.A. purposes. We had several social gatherings this winter in the U.F.A. Hall, including a hard-time dance, lantern slides, Outline of Proportional Representation, and debates. Our next affair will be a pancake supper, with progressive cards following.—Mrs. H. L. Wilcox, sec.-treas., Armada.

The United Women of Alberta announce with pleasure the organization of the following locals: Wheat-sheaf—President, Mrs. Stokoe; secretary, Mrs. J. H. Bothers, Altario. Green Grove—President, Mrs. L. Lemke; secretary, Mrs. R. C. Reinhardt, Bawlf. Pleasant Hill—President, Mrs. Hudson Jones; secretary, Mrs. J. M. McGarvey, Morningside. Lakeside—President, Mrs. P. A. Switzer; secretary, Mrs. R. McIntosh, Lacombe.

At our last meeting 18 were present, and one new member joined. The subject of hot noon lunches for rural schools was discussed, and plans made for a bazaar to be held late in the fall.—Mrs. W. F. Redmond, Sunnynook U.F.W.A.

The Olds U.F.W.A. picnic, held jointly with the U.F.A., was a great success, and netted them \$75. Mrs. Edward Pountney, the secretary, reports that their booth at the Olds fair cleared \$109. They have also had an apron sale, so their finances are flourishing.

A basket social and dance netted \$21 for the Carolside U.F.W.A. Visitors from Sunnynook, Pollockville, and Pandora were present, and spent a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

Mid Pembina U.F.W.A. was lately organized by Mrs. J. W. Field with a paid-up membership of nine. Mrs. J. Hyslop is the secretary and Mrs. J. H. Patterson the president of the new local.

Good Hope U.F.W.A. was organized lately with ten paid-up members. Mrs. Ed. Ashton is the president and Mrs. George A. Cranston is the secretary. They have already had a successful garden party.

Bassano U.F.W.A. report that they have resumed their meetings, and find them very interesting. The former president having resigned, Mrs. Delia Watters was elected to that office.

Lake Alice U.F.W.A. at their last meeting discussed the subject, What can we as members of the U.F.W.A. do to interest young people in their new organisation?

Lonebutte U.F.W.A. are planning to furnish hot lunches for school children in winter. Their secretary having resigned, they have elected Mrs. L. Job in her place.

Reports indicate that Longburn Women's Section has supplied two quilts and some meat for needy soldiers' families in Winnipeg. Their contributions have been greatly appreciated.—M. E. F.

We held a home cooking sale with good success. We have cleared \$59, so now at our next meeting we will be in a position to do more towards the political association. All our members seem much interested in this new movement. I also succeeded in getting all members interested in The Western Independent. I have the agency for the paper, so had copies sent to me for distribution, and now they are better posted on what the U.F.A. is doing. Will soon be able to get many subscriptions.—Mrs. S. Mageau, secretary, Spirit River U.F.W.A.

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Fruit and Health

"To satisfy the sharp desire I had of tasting those fair apples, I resolved not to defer."
—Milton's "Paradise Lost."

If every homemaker realized the value of fruit in maintaining the health of her family a great deal more of it would be used. True, fresh fruit is expensive, especially in the Western provinces, but which is more economical in the long run, fruit or doctors' bills? It has been proved to the satisfaction of every one of Canadian horticulturalists that it is possible to grow first-class apples in the West. Of these the best varieties are Wealthy, Blush Calville, Antonofka and Hibernia, which are all hardy. There are also hardy plums, such as the native fruit, which has such a distinctive flavor, and also the various varieties of the Hanson Hybrids. Crab apples and such small fruits as red, white and black currants, gooseberries and raspberries, are grown by many of our most enterprising farmers.



Fruit should be included in the diet at least once a day

These fruits cannot be obtained the whole year around, so the only way for homemakers to have fruit in the daily diet is to can it. For full directions readers may refer to The Guide of May 19 and June 16 if their supply of canned fruits for the winter is not complete.

The Value of Fruits in the Diet.

Fresh or canned fruits should be included in the diet at least once a day. The canned material is not so beneficial to the body as the fresh article, but is a good substitute and should be used frequently. In the first place, fruit is a wonderful blood regulator. The acids in fruits have a cooling effect and, strange though it may seem, prevent the blood from becoming acid. Fruit acids undergo a change in the body and so are able to counteract the undesirable acids which are produced from eating such foods as meats. If people ate a little less of the more concentrated foods like meats and rich sweets, and more of fruit and vegetables, the annual crop of spring boils would be distinctly smaller. It is worth while for every homemaker to give this question some earnest thought.

Fruit contains a great deal of water which also aids in keeping the blood and body tissues in good condition.

If a great deal of starchy food is the mainstay of the diet there is sure to be a lack of sufficient bulky material in fruits is found considerable woody matter which is not digested but is invaluable in preventing constipation.

Apples for Children

Many people make the mistake of allowing children to eat all the apples they want. "Too much of a good thing" nearly always results in a digestive disturbance in all ages of a human's existence. Apples in the form of apple sauce are better for children than the raw fruit, which needs thorough mastication.

When To Add Sugar

The most economical way to stew acid fruits is to cook them gently in boiling water, adding the sugar five minutes before the cooking is finished. If the sugar is added at the beginning, the acid of the fruit acts upon it, changing it to another substance which is not very sweet. The longer the

cooking is continued the more sugar is changed by the acid. Another reason for adding the sugar at the last is that it is apt to toughen the woody part of the fruit slightly.

Blackberry or Raspberry Pudding

2 cups berries (measured after crushing)	1-3 teaspoon salt ¾ cup sugar 2 egg whites
2 cups boiling water	½ cup cornstarch
2 tablespoons lemon juice	¼ cup cold water

Combine berries, boiling water, sugar and salt. Blend the corn starch and cold water and add to other ingredients. Stir constantly until the mixture thickens and then cook over hot water for 30 minutes. Cool slightly, add lemon juice and fold in stiffly-beaten whites of eggs. Transfer to a mold which has been dipped in cold water. Unmold when stiff and serve with additional fruit or with a favorite sauce.

Cherry Dumplings

Cover the bottom of six tumblers with stoned cherries and add one tablespoon sugar to each glass. Place baking powder dough on top till three-quarter full. Cover and steam one hour.

Fruit Pie

Drain off the juice from canned fruit or use the fresh article. Fill a pastry shell with the sliced fruit and top with beaten whites of egg, stiffly beaten.

Cherry Betty

2 cups stoned cherries	½ teaspoon ground cinnamon
2 cups soft bread crumbs	2 tablespoons fat
½ teaspoon ground cloves	¼ cup granulated sugar

Either fresh or home canned fruit may be used. Grease a baking dish or casserole and put in a layer of cherries. Sprinkle with sugar, and then with half the spices. Continue until all the ingredients are used, making the last layer of crumbs. Dot over with pieces of fat and sprinkle on spice and sugar. Cover and bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven.

Moonshine

Whites 5 eggs	1 box strawberries, or
5 tablespoons pulver- ized sugar	2 cups any other fruit

Beat the whites until stiff and add sugar slowly, beating constantly. Add crushed fruit and pile in a glass dish. Figs chopped fine are very nice served this way. Serve with a custard sauce or cream.

Continental Apple Pie

Sliced apples	½ cup brown sugar
1 egg	½ nutmeg
1 cup milk	Pie paste

Line a pie plate with pie paste and fill with thinly sliced apples. Heat the milk in the double boiler. Beat the egg slightly and add the sugar and grated nutmeg. Pour the hot milk on to this mixture, stirring thoroughly. Pour over the apples and bake in a moderate oven until the fruit is soft and the custard is set.



Canadian Baked Apples

Gooseberry Pudding

2 cups green goose- berries	1 egg
2 tablespoons bread crumbs	1 tablespoon butter Sugar to sweeten

Fresh or canned gooseberries may be used. If fresh, stew the fruit until soft. Press through a sieve. Add the bread crumbs, beaten egg, butter and sugar. Pour into a baking dish lined with pastry and bake in a moderate oven. The amount of sugar varies with the sourness of the gooseberries. If canned fruit is used less sugar is needed.

Scalloped Apples

1 small stale loaf	¼ teaspoon grated nutmeg
¾ cup fat	Grated rind and juice of ½ lemon
4 cups sliced apples	
¾ cup sugar	

Cut loaf in halves, remove soft part and rub through a colander. Melt fat and stir lightly into the crumbs with a fork. Grease a baking dish and cover bottom



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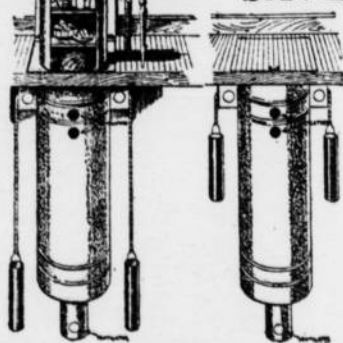
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with crumbs. Spread over this one-half of the apples, sprinkle with one-half the sugar, nutmeg, lemon juice and rind, mixed together. Repeat this operation and cover with crumbs that remain. Bake 40 minutes in a moderate oven. Cover at first to prevent crumbs from browning too rapidly. Serve with sugar and cream.

Apple Tapioca

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup tapioca $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
Cold water 7 sour apples
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups boiling water $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar

Soak tapioca overnight in cold water to cover or until soft. Drain, add boiling water and salt. Cook in double boiler until transparent. Core and pare apples and arrange in a greased pudding dish. Fill cavities with sugar, pour over tapioca and bake in a moderate oven until apples are soft. Serve with sugar and cream.

Peach Tapioca

1 pint jar peaches Boiling water
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup powdered $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
1 cup tapioca

Drain peaches, sprinkle with powdered sugar, and let stand one hour. Soak tapioca in cold water to cover until soft. To the peach syrup add enough boiling water to make three cups. Heat to the boiling point. Add tapioca, drained from cold water, sugar and salt. Cook in the double boiler until the tapioca is transparent. Line a mold or pudding dish with peaches cut in quarters, fill with tapioca and bake in a moderate oven 30 minutes. This can be served hot or may be thoroughly chilled and then turned out on a dish.

Fruit Souffle

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup fruit pulp Whites 3 eggs
(peach, apricot or Sugar
quince) Few grains salt

Rub the fruit through a sieve. If canned fruit is used, first drain off the syrup. Heat the pulp and sweeten if needed. Beat whites of eggs until stiff. Add gradually hot fruit pulp and salt, and continue beating. Turn into a greased baking dish, place in a pan of water in a slow oven and bake until firm, which may be determined by pressing with the finger. Serve immediately with cream and sugar or any favorite sauce.

Apricot Souffle

3 tablespoons fat 4 eggs
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup flour $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar 1 can peaches
1 cup scalded milk

Melt fat in the double boiler, add the flour and combine thoroughly. Add gradually the hot milk, stirring all the time till the mixture thickens. Cook until there is no taste of raw starch. Beat yolks of eggs until thick and lemon colored, and add salt and sugar. Pour first mixture onto the eggs, stirring constantly and set in a cold place to thoroughly cool the mixture. Beat the whites until stiff and then cut and fold them in. Turn into a greased pudding dish, lined with quartered apricots, and set in a pan of hot water in a slow oven. Bake 30 to 35 minutes, and serve at once. If it is not served immediately it is sure to fall. Serve with apricot juice.

Canadian Baked Apples

Wipe and core red apples. Make a circular cut through the skin, leaving a three-fourth inch band around the middle of the apple. Place in a glass or granite dish and fill the cavities with brown sugar and a small amount of cinnamon. Pour in enough water to cover the bottom of the dish. Bake in a hot oven until soft, tasting every eight or ten minutes with the syrup in the pan. One tablespoon honey or corn syrup may be used in the centre of each apple instead of sugar, or two tablespoons of jelly or chopped raisins or dates. By removing the strip of skin around the middle of each apple the skin will not burst open or make the apple appear unsightly. Basting gives a glazed finish to the fruit.

Baked Apples With Oranges

Wipe and core six rosy apples. With a paring knife remove a strip from the middle of each apple. Place in a baking pan and fill the cavities in the apples with brown sugar and raisins. Pour in half cup hot water. Cover with another pan and bake until tender in a moderate oven. Let the apples cool in their own juice, and then pile high in a glass bowl. Pour the sweetened juice and pulp of three oranges over them and sprinkle on the grated rind of the oranges.

Plum Charlotte

Wash four cups ripe plums, stone, stew and then sweeten them. The amount of sugar used depends on the sweetness of the fruit. Butter stale slices of bread and place them in the bottom and around the sides of a large bowl or deep dish. Pour in the plums as soon as the sugar has thoroughly dissolved and set away to cool. Served with any favorite sauce.



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Farmers and the Tariff

Continued from Page 7

manufacturers took advantage of the tariff to increase prices. Sir Henry said manufacturers had asserted before the commission that they did not do so, and Mr. Turgeon asked if that was so why the manufacturers needed protection.

"We have found," said the attorney-general, "as a result of investigation and reflection, that the present customs tariff of Canada is, in our opinion, oppressive to agriculture. We say that those who receive protection receive a bonus from the consumers over and above the real value of the articles which they sell, and we say that those who ask to be protected should be required to go before a committee of parliament and show reason why they should have that privilege. The Board of Commerce has found, as the result of its investigations, that the textile manufacturers have used the protective tariff to charge high prices and make undue profits."

The manufacturers' first witness at Regina was Gordon Love, representing the Dominion Clay Products Co., Ltd. He wanted the duty on fire brick maintained, and a new duty imposed on face brick. His company, he said, had clay deposits unexcelled on the continent and were selling fire brick at \$40 a thousand at their plant 40 miles from Moose Jaw, while United States bricks were selling for \$52 a thousand at Moose Jaw.

The Tariff and Prices

Hon. George Langley, representing the 23,000 shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., presented a written statement, and by way of preface said he had based his argument on the assumption that the tariff raised prices.

Sir Henry Drayton: "But the last witness, and others who have appeared before the commission, have told us it is not so."

Mr. Langley: "Well, I don't know why Mr. Love came before the commission at all. If he is selling brick at \$40 a thousand, I can't see why he should be afraid of competitors who charge \$52. We take it as an established fact that the tariff raises prices. Your oldest and most experienced colleague, Sir George Foster, is on record as saying, 'Of course the tariff raises prices. It would have no purpose if it did not.'"

Mr. Langley then read his statement, which was in support of the tariff plank in the New National Policy put forward by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. These proposals he summarized as follows:

1. An increased number of articles on the free list.
2. Substantial reductions in the general tariff.
3. Further preference to Great Britain, looking to possible free trade within the Empire.
4. Free exchange of natural products with the United States.

Stupid and Objectionable

Taking the duty of 30 per cent. on boots and shoes as an example, Mr. Langley said that through importers, wholesalers and retailers having to make profit on their outlay for duty, the increased cost to the consumer was at least 42 per cent., making a \$5.00 pair of shoes cost \$7.10. Less than 10 per cent. of the shoes used in Canada were imported, but these also were increased in price by 42 per cent. The result was that, while the cost of shoes to the consumer was greatly increased, less than a tenth of the advanced price went into the Dominion treasury, the remainder going as a bonus to the Canadian boot manufacturers. Could any system of taxation, he asked, be more stupid, more objectionable, or more unjust?

Having spoken of the condition of the agricultural industry, asserting that the increasing cost of production, partly due to the tariff, had made a large majority of farms unprofitable, Mr. Langley said:

Tinkering No Good

"We suggest to you that to continue the tariff in anything like its present form is a direct contradiction of the purpose of those who originated the protective tariff. Its purpose was said to be to build up and establish industries. To bring this about the consumers were

Continued on Page 37

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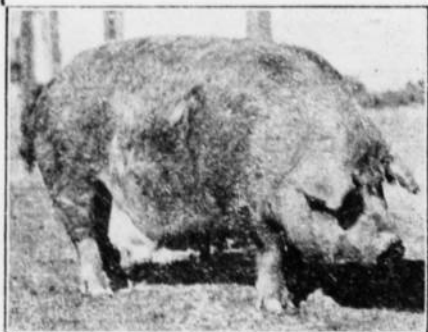
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BRANDON FARM, ON EASY TERMS, 320 ACRES seven miles north city of Brandon, choice community and famous district. 260 acres cultivated, balance hay and pasture. Several Saskatchewan farmers have purchased in immediate neighborhood during past year. Land all fenced. Buildings only fair. Price, \$42.50 acre, \$2,500 cash, balance to suit. This is a real snap. O. L. Harwood, Brandon, Man. 42-4

FARM LANDS FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND unimproved, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Write us for particulars stating size of farm, district and other requirements. Full information supplied without delay. In many cases a small cash payment and reasonable terms can be arranged. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg. 42-2

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMERS, RANCHES AND city real estate in every city, town, agricultural and fruit growing district in the province. Established over 30 years. We have representatives in every part of the country. Our listings are most comprehensive and reliable. Ceperley, Rounsefell & Co., 739 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C. 40-13

ORCHARD—IN FAMOUS SUMMERLAND DIS- trict of the Okanagan Valley. Best value in B.C. fruit-bearing lands. Giving adequate returns on investment and labor. Beautiful and convenient situation. Water piped to property. No buildings. Price, \$8,000 cash. E. R. Simpson, West Summerland, B.C. 42-2

FOR SALE—GOOD HALF-SECTION, THREE- and-a-half miles from Stony Beach, with 95 acres for summerfallow, all improved, good water, fair buildings, in best farming district in Saskatchewan. For further particulars write or phone Percy Eno Riverhurst, Sask. 42-2

FULL SECTION NEAR KERROBERT, SASK. 370 acres broken. Can all be cultivated. Good house and other buildings. Most desirable for party able to handle whole section. Cash or part cash and terms. Write Massey-Harris Co., Saskatoon. 42-3

SELLING—FINE FARM, SECTION 11, T10, R6 East. Nearly all prairie, 175 acres new breaking, one-and-a-half miles new fencing; house, small stable; some good hay land. Full particulars, D. Marwood, 584 Spence Street, Winnipeg. 40-3

TO RENT ON SHARES—FULLY-EQUIPPED farm, 250 acres, 125 cultivated; good buildings complete set implements; horses, harness and 80 high grade ewes. Man with some experience with sheep preferred. G. P. Burns, Blackfolds, Alta. 42-2

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 81f

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE FARMS. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Columbia, Missour. 31-5

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—RANCH, WITH 65 cows, 35 with calves at foot, machinery, horses, feed. Good grass. S. Flodin, Maycroft, Alta. 41-4

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM IN COWICHAN Valley, 63 acres; good water. Apply James H. Smith, Somenos, B.C. 42-2

EXPERIENCED FARMER WISHES TO RENT half-section with stock and implements. Write Fred Olson, Okotoks, Alta. 42-2

CATALOG, POSTPAID—CHAPIN farm Agency, Boston. 37-6

FOXES

CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREEDING FOXES. (Booklet). Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario. 38-6

TAXIDERM

FURRED, FEATHERED OR FINNED SPECI- mens mounted. J. S. Charleson, Taxidermist, Brandon, Man. 38-11

FARM MACHINERY

SELLING—COMPLETE THRESHING OUTFIT: 30-H.P. single cylinder, simple steam tractor with 40-62 Manitoba Champion Waterloo separator, fully-equipped. Possession after October 15th. Tractor is locomotive, rear mount type, re-inforced; good condition; ready for field. Engine would be suitable for sawmill work. Snap for quick sale, \$2,400. f.o.b. Guernsey, Sask. Write or phone A. S. Bowman, Guernsey, Sask. 42-3

SELLING FOR CASH OR TRADE FOR SOUND, young horses, weighing about 1,400 each, one Waterloo 30 H.P. steam threshing tractor. In first-class condition. Bergey, Rosser, Man. 39-4

FOR SALE—HART-PARR 45-60 ENGINE AND engine guide. Also John Deere 10-bottom engine plow. A. Copeland, Emerson, Man. 40-2

SELLING—TWO HORSE INTERNATIONAL hay press. First-class condition. \$250. T. Boyd, Brookside, Sask. 41-2

FOR SALE—PORTABLE SAWMILL PLANNER and steam tractor, 26-H.P. L. Tyshkoski, Malton, Man. 42-2

FOR SALE—15-H.P. PORTABLE CASE STEAM engine, \$275. Snap for immediate sale. The White Farms, Lockwood, Sask. 42-2

FOR SALE—TWO 14-INCH JOHN DEERE GANG plows. Good as new. Bargain, as now using tractor. The White Farms, Lockwood, Sask. 42-2

CITY PROPERTY

VANCOUVER PROPERTY SOARING—THREE six-roomed houses in Fairview, cement foundations. Will rent at \$30 per month each. Present price, \$9,500, \$6,000 cash, balance mortgage. Brewis, 824 Victoria Drive, Vancouver. 42-2

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD-ESTAB- lished firm. Pat

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

THE GUIDE WILL PAY \$5.00 PER SET OF 12 consecutive issues of either The Ladies' Home Journal, Good Housekeeping or Woman's Home Companion for any year preceding 1917. Write first, listing what you have to Countrywoman, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

SOIL DRIFTING—HOW TO STOP IT. NINE methods and actual sample of absolute certain permanent remedy. Harris McFayden, Seed Co., Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 421f

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR SHAPE. factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 19f

SPRUCE THRESHERS' TANKS AND WATER troughs, any shape. Keeps water cool in summer, warm in winter. Currie Manufacturing and Lumber Brandon, Man. 36-17

WANTED—SHETLAND PONY, CART AND harness. New or second-hand. Jas. Smart, Hazelton, B.C. 42-2

FOR SALE—TEN SHARES UNITED GRAIN Growers Limited. Address offers 1017 National Trust Company Limited, Edmonton, Alberta. 42-2

FRUIT

APPLES—MACINTOSH WINTER BANANA. \$3.00; Northern Spy, Snow, Jonathan, etc., \$2.75; Wagner, Greenings, etc., \$2.50; small apples, \$2.00 per box. W. G. Littlejohn, Erickson, B.C.

SITUATIONS

EARN MONEY AT HOME—WE WILL PAY \$15 to \$50 weekly for your spare time writing show cards. No canvassing. We instruct you and supply you with work. Write Brennan Show Card System Limited, 50 Currie Building, 269 College Street, Toronto. 42-2

WANTED—HERDSMAN'S ASSISTANT. SPLEN- did opening with good herd. R.A. Wright, Drinkwater, Sask. 42-2

HONEY

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY IS GOOD HONEY. All gathered and refined by our own bees. Six 10-lb. pails in crate, \$18; ten-crate order, \$17 crate; 34-crate order, \$16 crate. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ontario. 42-3

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY—DIRECT from producer to consumer. Put up in 10 lb. lithograph pails, 60 lbs. to the crate, 30¢ cents per lb., f.o.b. Brudenell, Ont. Orders filled in rotation. Cash with orders. Immediate shipment. J. R. Murdoch, Brudenell, Ont.

PURE HONEY—WHITE, 60 LB. CRATE, \$18; amber, \$16.80; buckwheat, \$15. Put up in five, ten, 30 and 60 lb. tins. Discounts on eight and 16-crate orders. Weir Bros., 60 Chester Ave., Toronto, Ont. 41f

CLOVER HONEY—GOOD BODY, FLAVOR delicious. Put up in 10 lb. cans (gross weight) six cans in a case, at \$18 per case, f.o.b. Theford. Terms: money with order or C.O.D. Rumford and Fretz, Theford, Ontario. 42-2

FOR SALE—PURE CLOVER HONEY IN 2½, 5lb., 10 lb. and 60 lb. pails. Apply The Canadian Bee Supply and Honey Co. Ltd., 73 Jarvis St. Toronto. Free catalogue supplied on request. 40-4

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORDWOOD—WHITE POPLAR, SPRING CUT. In car-load lots. Write for prices f.o.b. Arbog, Manitoba, to manager, Arbog Farmers' Co-operative Association Limited, Arbog, Man.

FOR SALE—CORDWOOD, FENCE POSTS AND coral poles, in car-load lots at wholesale prices. The Prince Albert Fuel Co. Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask. 41f

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM- arac and willow fence posts. Write for car-load prices, delivered. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

SELLING—SPLIT AND ROUND CEDAR FENCE posts, telephone poles, cedar and tamarac piling. Order early. S. P. Pond, Nelson, B.C.

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR. WRITE FOR car-load prices, delivered. H. Moss, Nelson, B.C.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CORRAL POLES. CAR lots delivered your station. E. Hall, Salsqua, B.C. 41-4

Seed Grain Wanted

We will require from 20 to 30 cars of Seed Wheat, Red Bobs and Early Ruby preferred. Also from 10 to 12 cars of Seed Barley, two-rowed, and from 80 to 100 cars of named varieties first-class strictly Seed Oats, free from Wild Oats, good appearance and heavy.

We also want to buy a few cars of Fall and Spring Rye, Western Rye and Brome Grass Seed. Let us have samples of two to five pounds. Be sure and put the name and address on plainly, so that we may know where they come from, and we will reply promptly.

J. J. MURRAY & CO., Seed Merchants
10133-99th Street, EDMONTON, Alta.

Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

In Livestock Circles

Continued from Page 24

working for the association, which makes him ineligible as a director."

Robinson Bros.' Percheron Sale

A sale of particular interest to Percheron men will be held on November 3 at Robinson Bros.' farm at Ferintosh, Alta., when 19 head of well-bred young stallions, mares and suckers will be disposed of, the big majority of them of their own breeding and raising. At this sale buyers may expect to secure a young stallion or a few mares that will sell worth the money, and present indications in the horse market point to the fact that those who buy good stallions and mares at the present time will be in a position to reap a harvest in the future. The breeding of the better kind of horses is receiving a great deal more attention than was formerly the case, and the farseeing horseman will endeavor to get hold of a few of them at the present time before prices go higher. At this sale will be offered the two-year-old stallion, Commander, by Koliacia, the herd stallion of the Hurdercroft Farms, Monticello, probably the greatest sire of Futurity winners in the United States today. In the last two years the sons and daughters of Koliacia have captured the principal prizes at the states fairs, and in addition he is the sire of one of Robertson Bros.' best mares, Sara

Belle, which won more championships in 1917 than any other filly in the United States, and of Giorianna, another champion filly, undefeated as a yearling. Commander is out of the Superior mare, Doris, which weighs over a ton. He is a nice thick colt, well put together, standing on strong legs, with a springy step and bone and hoof of the best quality. He has been tried on a few mares and is a sure stock getter. Three particularly well-bred fillies, all two years old, will be offered, one is by Robinson Bros.' stock horse, Hadrian, and is out of the Calypso mare, Jessamine; another is by the same sire, out of Rosma, whose sire was Drewry's grand champion, Habitus, and whose dam was Giles, the well-known imported mare; the third is also a good one. These are three real quality fillies and are all bred to Promoter, another of Messrs. Robinson's stock horses. In our next issue we will give a few further particulars regarding this sale.

Selling Shorthorns at Regina

Mr. E. R. Mooney, secretary of the Saskatchewan Shorthorn Club, has just sent us an advance notice of the Shorthorn sale to be held November 11 in Regina. This will be on the Thursday of the week, which is the last day of Regina Winter Fair. It is proposed to sell from 30 to 40 choice females. The list of contributors is not yet completed. Full notice will be carried in The Guide in due course.

Grant Has Long Record

Looking over the show records of the last nine years in Western Canada, one gets a true perspective of the unbroken record of valuable prizes which have been won by Will Grant's Clydesdale stud. Beginning in 1912, Mr. Grant won grand championship for females with Lady Hopetoun at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, and the Canadian grand championship with Nellie Landsdown at the Interprovincial Fair at Brandon. From then up till 1920 he won at least two championships in every year with the exception of 1916 and 1915, in which latter year Princess Carruchan was the single animal from this stud to win championship honors. The list is a very long one. In addition to the three champions above noted, the following have come from Mr. Grant's stable: Bloomer, Royal May, Elona, Lady Grace, Reminder, Diana's Choice, Princess Royal, Miss Fashion, Fanny's Courtship, and Bonnie Flisk. This last horse was grand champion Clydesdale stallion at the last Toronto fair.

In the Grant sale, to be held November 10, many of his prize winners are to be included. The individuality and show record behind some of these offerings afford buyers an exceptional opportunity to acquire some good foundation stock, for the females are all in the prime of their reproductive career. The reputation which Mr. Grant has built up, above anything else, is his aptitude to acquire good dams, a fact which the public will not forget when November 10 comes round.

The Collicutt Sale

The Frank Collicutt sale has been fixed for Thursday, November 18, and will be the most outstanding auction sale of Hereford cattle from the point of quality that has ever been held in Canada.

The animals to be sold have been selected with great care from Mr. Collicutt's herd of 600 head. The Collicutt cattle are well known throughout Canada and the United States, and when the tops are being offered, intending purchasers will know that they are getting the best Hereford cattle in the Dominion.

The outstanding bulls to be sold are: Gay Lad 6th, 852180, calved January 12, 1919; sire Gay Lad 16th, dam Queen Mab, 250542; a full brother of Gay Lad 64th, is now being used as a herd bull by O. Harris & Sons.

Gay Lad 3rd, 791623, calved July 9, 1918; sire Gay Lad 16th, dam Harris' Princess 331st, 531292.

Willow Springs V.C., 836170, sire Gay Lad 16th, dam Miss Repeater 66th, 559857. His dam is a half sister to Repeater Jr., O. Harris & Sons' international champion.

The sale will commence at 11 a.m., and, as the days will be getting short at that time of year, will continue right through without luncheon intermission. Mr. Collicutt will arrange for special lunches to be supplied in the sale ring, so that it will not be necessary for buyers to leave their seats.

The train leaving Calgary arrives at Crossfield at 10.10 a.m. The train from the north arrives at Crossfield at 6.30 a.m. For those coming in by train Mr. Collicutt will arrange for autos to convey them to the ranch.

Catalogues are being prepared and will be ready shortly.

Write for catalogs or information regarding sale to Mr. Frank Collicutt, Willow Spring Ranch, Crossfield, Alta.

McLennan's Sale

Elsewhere in The Guide we are carrying an advertisement setting forth the offering at the McLennan sale, to be held by the A. Layzell Co. at Calgary, October 26 and 27. This is probably the largest sale put on this year. Altogether 600 horses will be sold, 350 of which are mares and geldings, four to seven years old. There are also 225 yearlings of Clyde, Percheron and Belgian breeding. About half the balance are registered Clydesdales and the remainder registered Shetland ponies. Mr. McLennan's horses have been before the public for many years. His Clydesdales are the low set, blocky type with lots of bone and smoothness combined with weight—animals such as one goes to Scotland to buy. With the exception of two car loads of the horses offered, which are of Percheron and Belgian breeding, the horses are of good Clydesdale breeding, being sired by sons of such well-known horses as Baron of Buchlyvie, Everlasting, Apukwa, Baron's Pride, Marcellus, etc. The Shetlands are without doubt one of the best bred bunches on the continent, having been imported from Scotland or from imported stock. The sire of most of these is included in the sale, and as a two-year old was second at the English Royal and first at the Highland.

On the second day of the sale 1,500 choice-bred breeding ewes and 750 lambs will be disposed of, along with 400 well-bred Angus and Hereford cattle. These latter are sure to find a ready sale with farmers who are looking for grade stuff fit to feed for show. The magnitude of the sale gives such a variety of offerings that a large attendance is a certainty.

Farmers and the Tariff

Continued from Page 35

asked to endure the higher prices entailed. There is no sense of proportion in giving to an industry fully established the same assistance that was given to it when it was striving to secure a foothold. . . . We further suggest to you that mere tinkering with the tariff will give no satisfaction to anyone. It should be dealt with boldly and thoroughly or left as it is. Any alteration less than a reduction of one-third, as an average, would be disappointing.

"In conclusion," said Mr. Langley, "we urge that a tariff that throttles the farming industry as the present does, will operate to prevent Canada becoming the great nation we all hope she in future will be. We do not pretend that our views on this subject are not prompted by our own interests, but we do not seek our own good at the expense of others. We feel sure that as an industry we can stand without protection. We are unable to see why, when we ourselves meet the open competition of the world, handicapped as we are by our geographical position, our manufacturing industries should regard their position as hopeless unless they are supported by a high protective tariff such as they have at present. Our purpose in this statement has been to show that if the present tariff is continued it will inevitably bring disaster upon our nation."

Maharg Relates Experience

Following up Sir Henry Drayton's enquiries for evidence that the tariff raises prices, J. A. Maharg, M.P., related some personal experiences. Some years ago, he said, some farmers formed a joint stock company among themselves to purchase their own supplies. The Canadian manufacturers at that time were very antagonistic, and absolutely refused to sell them any of their products. They were consequently forced to go to the States. As a con-

sumer of this farmers' company, he purchased a three-furrow disc plow which was manufactured in Tennessee, and it cost him less, after freight and duty had been paid, than a two-furrow disc plow of Canadian make. About the same time he bought a cream separator in Canada, where it was duty free, for \$85. Visiting his brother in Michigan, he found exactly the same machine, which, under a protective tariff at that time, had cost \$105. This showed that the tariff was taken advantage of by United States manufacturers to raise prices, and there was no reason to suppose that Canadian manufacturers were not equally keen to get the best price they could for their goods.

In connection with the free admission of light farm tractors costing not more than \$1,400, Mr. Maharg stated that owing to an increase in price the 18-30 tractor could not now be imported without the payment of duty. The result was to cause farmers to purchase a lower-power tractor which was not so economical in operation.

A Protectionist Farmer

W. J. Orchard supported the demand of the farmers for a lower tariff, and, following a stereotyped statement by C. J. Watson as to the growth of manufacturing industries in Saskatchewan similar to those presented elsewhere, the commission derived half an hour's amusement from listening to a paper from one of those survivors of a past age, a western farmer who is a strong and firm believer in protection, W. L. Ramsey, of Bladworth.

Mr. Ramsey said he was a western farmer of 16 years standing. He belonged to no society or association, and was interested only in the welfare of Canada, while others who had appeared before the commission had been class leaders, each desirous of lessening their own taxation or advancing their own opportunity. Mr. Ramsey's statement was interesting, even though not convincing. In 1871, eight years before the introduction of the National Policy, the population of the prairies was 25,228; in 1911 it was 1,695,220. In the 60's it took five men two days to cut, bind and stook 15 acres. This year his son cut and bound 300 acres himself. Referring to members of the provincial government, and mentioning Hon. George Langley by name, Mr. Ramsey denounced them as preachers of discontent, and said: "These are the leaders of free trade theory in Saskatchewan, and the noise they make is a smoke screen to hide their own misgovernment. With them reason has fled her shattered throne and party passion reigns supreme." Mr. Ramsey's main argument for protection was the building up of a home market. Under protection, he said, the cities had grown faster than the rural population, and this had brought prosperity to the farmers.

What the Farmer Pays

R. M. Johnson made a brief statement which went to show that the burden of the tariff upon the average farmer was very heavy in proportion to his income. Giving figures from his own account books, he said that in addition to interest at five per cent. on his invested capital, he had made an average net gain from his farm of \$284.62 a year in the last eight years. That was about half the net gain of his hired man. He estimated that the tariff cost him a minimum of \$345 a year. Taking the population of Canada as eight millions, and the total customs revenue as \$200,000,000, his share for a family of four should be \$100. He would like to know what became of the other \$245 which he paid. He was not content to make \$284.62 a year, but considered he should be able to add the \$245 to it.

A. G. Hawkes wound up the proceeding at Regina with some general remarks in support of the farmers' viewpoint on the tariff. Speaking of so-called infant industries, he said he had found on the farm that the longer he allowed the calves to suck, the harder it was to wean them.

Other Reports Held Over

Owing to lack of space in this issue the report of the sittings of the Tariff Commission at Brandon on October 13 and at Winnipeg on October 14, are held over until next week.

FAIR AND SALE DATES

Geo. Rupp's Belgian Sale, Regina	October 22
Percheron Sale, Regina, Williams Bros. and Petersmeyer	October 26
Calgary Dairy Cattle, Sheep and Swine Sale	October 26-28
Brandon Sheep and Swine Sale	October 27
W. D. McLennan's Sale, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Stock Yards, Calgary	October 26 and 27
D. Paterson, Berton, Man., Sale Angus, Suffolk Sheep	October 29
Wright Farms, Berkshire Sale, Drinkwater	November 2
Robinson Bros., Sale Percherons, Ferintosh	November 3
C. H. Richardson, Angus Sale, Bowden	November 5
Regina Winter Fair	November 9-12
Dr. Allison Smith's Sale, Herefords	November 9
Regina Swine Sale	November 10
Regina Sheep Sale	November 10
Grant's Clydesdale Sale, Regina	November 10
Saskatchewan Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association Sale, Regina	November 11
Saskatchewan Shorthorn Club Sale, Regina	November 11
Collicutt Hereford Sale, Farm, Crossfield, Alta.	November 18
Saskatoon Sheep and Swine Sale	November 18
Saskatoon Winter Fair	November 15-16
Calgary Winter Fair	November 22-26
J. O. Sherry's Clover Bar First Draft Sale Herefords	Calgary Winter Fair Week
O. A. Boggs, Daysland, Hereford Sale	Calgary Winter Fair Week
L. A. Bowes, Sale of Shorthorns	Calgary Winter Fair Week
Thorburn and Riddle, Clydesdale Sale	Calgary Winter Fair Week

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers, Winnipeg, Man., October 15, 1920.
WHEAT—The feature of this market throughout the past week has been the small quantity of grain offered for sale. The market has advanced on scarcity of wheat from day to day, offerings have become lighter each session, the advance has been helped by "shorts" buying in their grain, and the result has been an advance of about 25 cents per bushel. Producers in Canada and the U.S. are not selling at these levels. Seventy-five per cent. of it is being stored for higher prices. The result is satisfactory so far. The advance may continue especially if any real good export buying appears, but it is well to remember that we have had quite a reaction from the low point of ten days ago. Exporters are working small lots overseas from time to time.

OATS—Have advanced a few cents, influenced by wheat and other grains. Oats deliveries are not heavy, and while the producers maintain their present attitude the market should hold firm. No doubt the usual weak and firm spells will feature, but oats at 70 cents are not out of line with other commodities by any means.

BARLEY—Light deliveries of this grain responsible for advance. Buying has been steady and the grain sold for October delivery at Fort William is at the moment rather tight. No doubt the increase in price will bring out some barley before the end of the month. Demand is not urgent, but small quantities worked are enough to care for offerings from the interior.

RYE—Advanced with other grains. Good demand in evidence for rye and offerings are light. Rye follows wheat to a large extent.

FLAX—Small trade on local market influenced mainly by Duluth flax market. Demand has been fair for high-grade flax. Just taking offerings at the market. No real urgent enquiry.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
	Oct 11	Oct 12	Oct 13	Oct 14	Oct 15	Oct 16	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Oats—									
Oct.	69	68	69	68	70	71	69	101	
Dec.	65	63	63	63	64	64	62	77	
Barley—									
Oct.	104	108	109	111	117	119	104	131	
Dec.	98	98	99	100	113	102	93	104	
Flax—									
Oct.	301	...	310	307	30	303	294	410	
Dec.	299	...	307	305	304	297	294	400	
Wheat—									
Nov.	234	229	233	232	231	230	221	...	
Dec.	234	230	232	226	235	233	211	...	

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES

October 13.
Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$2.20½ to \$2.28½; fancy, \$2.31½; No. 1 northern, \$2.18½ to \$2.26½; No. 1 red, \$2.13½ to \$2.18½; No. 2 dark northern, \$2.15½ to \$2.25½; No. 2 northern, \$2.13½ to \$2.17½; No. 2 red, \$2.08½ to \$2.13½; No. 3 dark northern, \$2.08½ to \$2.20½; No. 3 northern, \$2.08½ to \$2.13½; No. 3 red, \$2.03½ to \$2.08½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$2.13½ to \$2.18½; No. 1 hard, \$2.08½ to \$2.13½. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$2.08½ to \$2.12½; fancy, \$2.13½ to \$2.14½; No. 1, \$2.04½ to \$2.08½; No. 2 amber, \$2.03½ to \$2.09½; fancy, \$2.10½ to \$2.13½; No. 2, \$2.00½ to \$2.05½; No. 3 amber, \$2.01½ to \$2.06½; No. 3, \$1.97½ to \$2.01½. Oats—No. 2 white, 51½c to 52½c; No. 3 white, 50½c to 51c; No. 4 white, 48c to 50c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 88c to 93c; medium to good, 80c to 87c; lower grades, 70c to 79c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.65 to \$1.66½. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.99½ to \$3.02½.

United Grain Growers' Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending October 15, 1920, as follows:
Cattle, 8,450; calves, 476; hogs, 1,505; sheep, 2,139.

Last week the runs were practically the same as the previous week, the fine weather together with the recent break in prices evidently being responsible for this, as much heavier receipts were expected. One of the disappointing features of the present run is the great number of plain cattle coming forward in proportion to the number of good quality ones, this also has a weakening effect on the market. The good cattle are evidently being held back in the hope of a better market, and many outside buyers are simply laying off filling up until better quality stuff reaches the yards. It is impossible to forecast the future livestock market, but it would look to us that with the volume of stuff which a break in the weather is sure to force on the market and runs slackening up just now, a congestion is liable to occur shortly after freeze-up, and we would strongly urge intending

WHEAT PRICES					
October 11 to October 16 inclusive					
Date	1 Nor.	2 Nor.	3 Nor.	4 Nor.	5 Nor.
11	235½	232½	224½	217½	207½
12	234½	231½	223½	217½	206½
13	238½	236½	227½	220½	210½
14	236½	234½	225½	219½	209½
15	245½	244½	234½	228½	218½
16	239½	239½	230½	225½	215½
Week Ago	226½	223½	215½	208½	198½

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, October 11th to October 16th inclusive.

Date	Wheat Feed	OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
		2 CW	3 CW	Ext	Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
October 11	...	76½	70½	69½	...	...	...	111½	106	94	92				
12	...	71½	66½	65½	...	...	...	113	107	93	91	309½	305½	269	175
13	...	72	66½	66	67	...	...	114½	109	94½	92½	310	306	270	176½
14	...	73½	65½	65½	65½	66	66	115½	110	95	93	307	303	267	177½
15	...	73	67½	67	66	66	66	120	117	...	...	303	299	263	186
16	...	74	68	68	67	64	64	122	118	95	95	303	299	263	188
Week ago	...	74½	69½	68½	68½	...	...	108½	103	91	89	295	289	253	176
Year ago	...	81	78½	79½	77½	74½	74½	135	127½	115½	115½	413	406	380	133

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Live Poultry Wanted

We guarantee until the next issue the following prices:

	Per lb.
Fowls, over 4 lbs.	22c
Fowls, under 4 lbs.	20c
Old Roosters	18c
Spring Chickens	22-24c
Ducks	22-24c
Geese	20c
Turkeys	32c

Honest weights and business methods. Prompt returns at par by bank money orders.

Clean and sanitary facilities assure you that your stock will receive the attention it merits.

Send us a trial shipment. Then tell your neighbors.

All goods must be in good marketable condition. Poultry, live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

The Consolidated Packers

LIMITED.

Wholesale Importers and Packers of Fancy Eggs, Eggs, Butter and Vegetables.

Licensed under Produce Dealers Act of Manitoba No. 38.

Reference: Union Bank, Winnipeg

237-245 FLORA AVENUE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Live Poultry Wanted

We will guarantee the following prices until next issue:

Hens, 5 lbs. and over, good condition	20-22c
Turkeys, 8 lbs. and over, in good condition	32-34c
Ducks, in good condition	20c
Spring Chickens, in good condition	23-25c
Hens, under 4 lbs., in good condition	18c
Old Roosters, in good condition	16c
Eggs, per dozen	50c

Crates supplied on request

ROYAL PRODUCE AND TRADING CO.

97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.
License under Produce Dealers Act of Manitoba, No. 24

Live Poultry Wanted

Hens, large size, fat	22c
Hens, medium size, in good condition	17-20c
Roosters, in good condition	15c
Ducks, in good condition	20-22c
Geese, large and fat	25c
Geese, any age, not fat	20c
Spring Chickens, large size, in good condition	27c
Turkeys, over 8 lbs.	30c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	52c

CRATES SUPPLIED ON REQUEST

M. SISSKIND & CO.

84-86 Andrews Street, Winnipeg, Man.
Licensed under Produce Dealers Act of Manitoba

POTATOES

Wanted: Potatoes, Beets, Carrots, Turnips, Cabbage and Vegetables of all kinds.

We are prepared to handle in car lots or less.

Wire, write or phone us what you have to offer, or your requirements.

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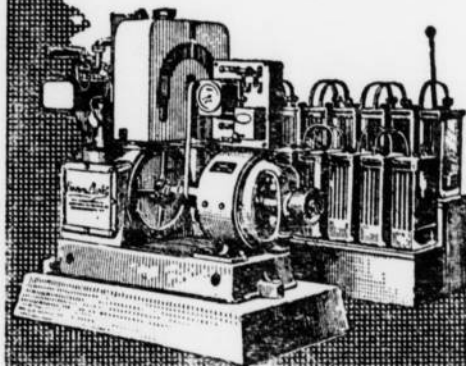
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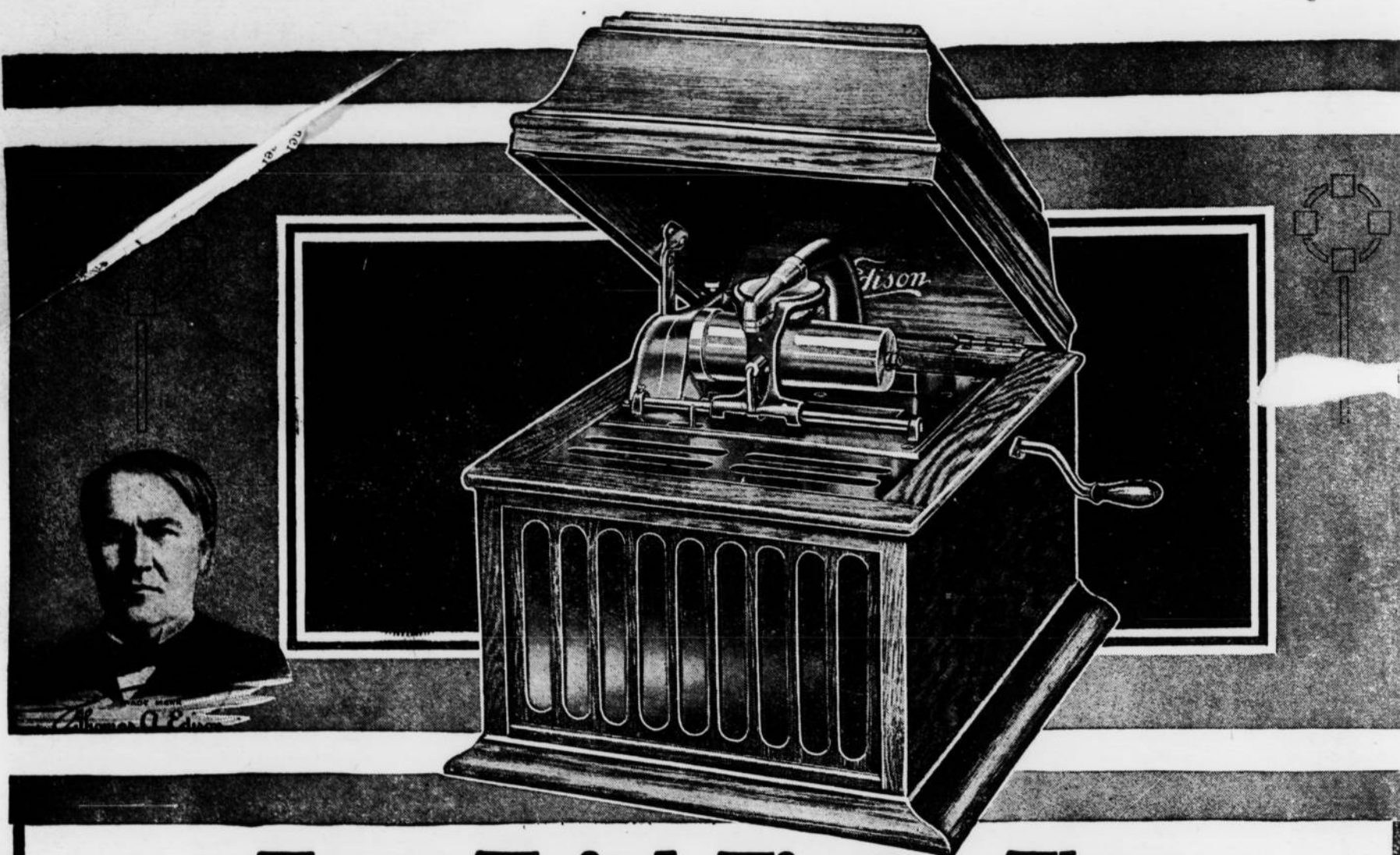
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